

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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POLICE USE TEAR BOMBS IN STRIKE

STOCK EXCHANGE IS TOBOGGAN AS A BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF INDUSTRIALISTS ARE WIPE OUT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 3.—Upwards of a billion dollars in the market prices of industrial stocks was wiped off the books by Tuesday's collapse of the market, according to compilations made in Wall Street today. The heaviest losses in the aggregate occurred in the stocks of which there is an enormous outstanding supply, such as the United States Steel Corporation with more than 5,000,000 shares, and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, with about 20,000,000 shares of \$25 par value.

The extent of the recent decline is best illustrated by the shrinkage in the market averages of the industrial and railroad stocks as a whole. The industrial average for March 3 was 114.16, a drop of about 10 points from December last.

Ten of the active stocks in yesterday's market sustained a loss of \$68,279,948, as will be seen from the following compilation:

Stock	Outstanding Points	Loss
U. S. Steel	5,083,025	\$ 8,995,292
Standard Oil	20,292,070	14
U. S. Rubber	81,000	5 1/2
Shawmut	4,491,388	14
Warner	589,990	7
Hudson	1,320,050	5 1/2
Morgan	1,615,454	4 1/2
B. & O.	1,350,000	12
Annconda	3,000,000	4
Copper	12,000,000	12
Power Co.	1,350,000	12
Sinclair Oil	4,491,388	14
Montana	5,614,562	14
Power	496,333	5%
Total loss		\$8,279,948

Hudson Motors, which declined to an extreme low of 103, with its recovery to 113, holds the record for the widest value fluctuation for the day, its 18 points decline representing a security loss, in the aggregate, of nearly \$21,000,000.

Finished Products Lead Imports.
WASHINGTON, March 3.—Figures published by the department of commerce show that the largest single item in American exports for January consisted of manufactured articles while the largest item in the imports were purchases of crude materials.

NATIONAL ARMY UNIT AIDS LAW HANG HARRIS

Machine Guns to Guard Court House

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LEXINGTON, Ky., Mar. 3.—Only 100 national guardsmen, one-tenth the number who mounted guard when he was railroaded to be hung in a trial that lasted thirteen minutes six weeks ago, will be on duty at the county jail here Friday morning when Ed Harris, Negro, accused of killing three and criminally attacking one of his victims, is hanged.

Harris will be brought here from the penitentiary at Frankfort early Friday and taken to the gallows immediately, while local cavalry, machine gun units and a troop will accompany him from Frankfort to patrol the vicinity.

INTERNATIONAL Woman's Day ISSUE Saturday March 6

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of conditions, rights, status
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RIFFIANS SMASH LINES OF FRENCH IN TERRIFIC COUNTER-OFFENSIVE; WAR BREAKS OUT ANEW IN SYRIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)
TANGIER, March 3.—Launching a terrific offensive against every division of French and Spanish troops the Riffians under Abd-el-Krim are gaining over their imperialist adversaries and the invaders are in dangerous straits and anxiously awaiting reinforcements from Spain and France.

Truces that, under threat of extermination last winter, pledged allegiance to Spain, have repudiated their pacts with the invaders and have again joined the forces of Abd-el-Krim and his brother who is in command of strong, well equipped native forces at Targuistif, near Chechaouen.

Communists Urge Strike.
PARIS, March 3.—The new outbreaks in Morocco and Syria have aroused the workers of France and with the governmental policy of Briand approaching a crisis because of the financial difficulties, the Communist demands for a general strike against further imperialist ventures are gaining favorable attention among the working masses.

At the same time the Spaniards were defeated in the first battle of the season. The French also suffered heavy casualties and are being driven back from their posts that enabled them to control the valley of the river Sahel, which is one of the few routes open to transportation. A flanking movement has bottled up part of a French division and Riff heavy artillery, with a steady and relentless barrage, are pounding them to pieces.

Both French and Spanish generals are stunned at the display of aggressiveness on the part of the Riffians and the fighting of the first two days revealed the fact that the tribesmen have succeeded during the long rainy season in securing a great deal of equipment for modern warfare.

War Rages in Syria.
BEIRUT, Syria, (via Cairo)—March 3—French forces are entirely encircled by Syrian and Druze forces at Damascus, the city that was stormed by French guns and planes last October, and have thrown barbed wire entanglements around the city in an effort to defend themselves from the encroaching hordes that are gradually closing in on them. The anti-imperialist struggle has been resumed with increased intensity and the French are on the defensive.

Carpenters Sign Agreement.
PORTLAND, Ore., March 3—The carpenters' district council has signed a three-year agreement with the builders and contractors. A wage rate of \$9 a day went into effect on February 15. Either party can open the scale at the expiration of each calendar year.

(Continued on page 2)

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE FRAUD



Labor Fakirs Want Workers to Back Them So They Can Live Easy Peddling Insurance to the Bosses.

COSSACKS CLUB AND TRAMPLE WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN PASSAIC; RANKS HOLD FIRMLY

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, March 3.—Thousands of strikers were out in the streets today to face, for the second consecutive day, the liveried flunkies of the mill owners in the uniforms of Passaic policemen and firemen. The strike is so effective here that it threatens to tie up the whole industry in nearby towns. The drive being conducted at Lawrence against the mills there handling work from Passaic also has its effect, hence the mill owners are desperate and the chief of police and his gangsters and slugs are doing everything they can to break the spirit of the strikers by resorting to the most ferocious forms of violence.

Yesterday a dozen mounted patrolmen and some 75 other policemen and detectives hurled tear bombs into the crowd picketing the Botany Worsted Mills, but failed to disperse the strikers. Finally the fire companies of the city were summoned and streams of water from high-pressure lines were hurled against the strikers, drenching them so that they endured intense suffering in the winter's cold blasts.

Some of the strikers had to scatter to avoid the drenching from the firemen's hose, and when they reformed in small groups the valiant policemen assaulted them with their clubs, most brutally beating men, women and children to the ground.

Only one arrest was made, as the policemen quite plainly were instructed to beat and cripple those unable to defend themselves and send the strikers to the hospitals instead of jail.

Protest Cossack Outrages.
The political character of the strike is now quite plain to all and the whole town is becoming aroused and demanding the impeachment of the city officials who are responsible for the cossack outrages and the clubbing and trampling under foot of women and children.

These police assaults, calculated to crush by force and terror the strike in the woolen mills, have had the opposite effect, as the strikers are more determined than ever and declare they will continue the struggle in spite of all police assaults. The mass picketing will continue and whole families will be urged into the streets in order to discredit the city administration and prepare for the workers building up a party of their own and taking control of the city government in the next election.

UNITED STATES MAY RECOGNIZE THE SOVIET UNION THIS YEAR IN SPITE OF BIG OPPOSITION

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—This year may see the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics by the United States government. It is difficult to find any sentiment for Soviet recognition in either the house of representatives or the senate. It will not come from this source. It will rather be forced by economic conditions. There are now two bills, by Berger, of Wisconsin, and Sabath, of Illinois, in the house of representatives and that by Borah, in the senate, demanding recognition.

It is doubtful if there will even be hearings on these bills during the present session, unless action not now apparent is brought to bear upon the situation. Greatest opposition to recognition in the Coolidge's official family comes from Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce. Hoover con-

ducts an unceasing campaign of propaganda trying to belittle every forward step accomplished by the Soviet power. This is easily understood when it is remembered that Hoover, as the agent of Urquhart's British mine owners, sunk many millions of dollars in the Yenozai gold fields in Siberia in the days before the war. A 300 mile railroad was put down as part of the development. All this work came to an end with the beginning of the war in 1914, and with the loss forever to Mr. Hoover and his friends. Hoover has ever since dreamed of the overthrow of the Soviet government and the return of his mining properties by some restored monarchist regime. But it is admitted here that Hoover is not the ruling power in the Coolidge cabinet. This place is filled by Andy Mellon of Pittsburgh, secretary of the treasury, who has just strengthened his position by putting thru tax legislation favoring hard times."

wants the United States to get this trade directly, thus helping to keep the American wheels of industry moving, to help stave off the developing hard times."

One group of standpatters in the government, including those senators that are up for re-election this year, will fight Mellon's plan. Among these senators are Smoot, Utah; Wade, New York; Watson, Indiana; Ernst, Kentucky; Cummins, Iowa; Shortridge, California, and Butler, Massachusetts.

They want to use the Bolsheviks in the hope that it will help continue them in power. Soviet recognition would spoil this plan. They fear recognition more than an unemployed army.

Thus while the subject of Soviet recognition does not appear much on the surface in Washington at the present time, it is being discussed, nevertheless. Senator Borah and others point out that the Coolidge administration can go ahead and recognize the Soviet Union without congressional action.

CROWE'S OFFICE HAND IN GLOVE WITH GUNMEN

Demand Investigation of Chicago Officials

(See pictures on Page 3.)

State's Attorney Crowe's office is working hand in hand with the bands of gunmen and booze runners that have terrorized Chicago, in one of the charges made in a petition presented to the United States senate by Vice-President Dawes on behalf of the Better Government Association calling for a congressional "investigation" of this alliance between gunmen and Chicago officials.

In this petition charges are also made that the Chicago city officials are also working hand in glove with gangsters and protect these gunmen so that these elements are able to kill off bootleg competitors with impunity.

The petition points out that State's Attorney Crowe during the year 1924 attended a banquet at the Morrison Hotel given by notorious gunmen and booze runners in his honor. It also (Continued on page 3)

CHICAGO WORKERS WILL GREET TRUMBLELL AT RAILROAD STATION TONIGHT; MASS MEETING TOMORROW

Much attention has been aroused among Chicago workers' organizations in the arrival here tonight of Walter Trumblell, recently released from the military prison at Alcatraz Island.

A number of prominent liberals and unionists have been invited to serve on the committee which will welcome Trumblell on Thursday evening March 4, at 7:30 o'clock at the station. All members and sympathizers of International Labor Defense, under whose auspices Trumblell is on tour, have been invited to participate in the welcome tonight and the mass meeting at Turner Hall, 820 North Clark Street.

Crowe's Office Hand in Glove with Gunmen

Demand Investigation of Chicago Officials

(Continued from Page 1)

recalls the scandal at the Cook County jail, where the sheriff allowed two bootleggers to roam all over the city, enjoy themselves in the cabarets and use the county jail as an office to transact their booze-running. It also points out the attendance of many judges, county and city officials and politicians at the burials of gunmen slain.

Wealthy Bootleggers.

The O'Donnells, McElranees, Ragan's Coits, Johnny Torrio, and the Gennas were mentioned as having become "fabulously rich as rum runners and bootleggers, working in collusion with police and other officials, building up a monopoly by killing competitors."

Five breweries—the Stege plant, the Standard Products company, the Monroe Products company, the Pfister Products company, and Ruehl brewery—are making and selling pre-Volstead beer openly and under police protection, the petition charges.

"Evidence multiplies daily," says the petition, "that many public officials are in secret alliance with underworld assassins, gunmen, rum runners, bootleggers, thugs, ballot box stuffers, and repeaters; that a ring of politicians and public officials operating thru criminals and with dummy directors are conducting a number of breweries and are selling beer under police protection; police officials, working out of the principal law enforcement offices of the city, have been conveying liquor, namely, alcohol, whisky, and beer, and that one such police officer who is under federal indictment is still acting as a police officer."

Following the announcement of the presentation of this petition to the senate for a congressional investigation, State's Attorney Crowe launched into an attack on the Deneen-Lundin alliance, which is using the Better Government Association as its cloak which is opposing the Crowe-Barrett alliance in the republican primaries.

Crowe points out that the most prominent backer of the present United States Senator Deneen is "Diamond Joe" Esposito, who has been indicted for murder, which indictment is still pending with leave to re-instate, and is a convicted and confessed bootlegger. He also points out that Deneen was one of the honored guests at a resort run by Esposito which was closed by the government.

He assailed Deneen's term as state's attorney, pointing out that under his regime twenty years ago open commercialized prostitution flourished not only in the residential parts of the city, but in the loop itself and that gambling joints could be found all over the city. Crowe then cites an organization that is backing his machine and that tries to make it appear that vice no longer flourishes in Chicago, and pats the Crowe administration on the back for its "law enforcementments."

Before the primaries come around there will be many more charges and counter-charges, and it is well that the workers of Chicago listen to these charges so that they may see how corrupt these friends of the open shippers are. State's Attorney Crowe's office has been used not only to protect the criminal element in the city, but it has also served as a strike-breaker recruiting agency for many Chicago firms. Police officials attach-

Coolidge Supporters Deport Workers and Protect Gunmen



United States Senator Charles S. Deneen, supporter of the Coolidge administration and one of the ardent advocates of the Morgan world court idea, is shown in this picture with a number of his henchmen at the christening of "Diamond Joe" Esposito's son on Nov. 15, 1926. In the present political scrap between the Deneen-Lundin group and the Crowe-Barrett alliance, both Crowe and Deneen are trying to show up each other's alliances with the gangster element. Both of these members of the open-shop republican party are tarred with the same stick. Both use the gang-

ster element in the elections to stuff ballot boxes, to void ballots of working class candidates and to slug union members and working class speakers.

"Diamond Joe" Esposito, a well-known character in gangland is the Lieutenant of Deneen in his political battles. Esposito's district is renowned for the gunmen that inhabit his district. The raids that the present Coolidge administration are carrying on will not affect the gangsters employed either by Crowe or by Deneen.

Hours before any raids are made the gunmen are "tipped off" and the police arrest hundreds of innocent workers, bring them to the Chicago bureau of

identification where they are finger-printed, photographed and card-indexed, these records to be used against them during strikes. Those who are unfortunate and have entered this country without passport in their efforts to escape death at the hands of the fascist dictator Mussolini will find themselves being sent to their death. If any gangsters are arrested by accident the union-smashing politicians will find "ways and means" of having them released to be used for further "good work" in Chicago politics.

The foreign-born workers in the Italian and Mexican districts should join the councils for the protection of

NEGRO DELEGATES REFUSE TO ATTEND CHURCH MEET IF JIM-CROW RULE HOLDS

Five of the largest religious Negro denominations are threatening to withdraw from participation in the International Sunday School Conference to be held at Birmingham, Alabama, April 12-19 if the arrangements committee insists on segregating Negro delegates. A number of the largest churches have protested against the proposal to segregate Negro delegates. In the gallery of the municipal auditorium.

A similar attempt was made at Kansas City, Mo., to segregate the Negroes at the 1922 convention. The Negro delegates protested and succeeded in having the order countermanded.

One of the churches which is entitled to 50 delegates refuses to participate in the conference unless the order that all Negro delegates will be Jim-crowed is rescinded.

Union-smasher Coolidge is scheduled to speak at the convention.

Open-Platform Cars Taboo in Washington

WASHINGTON, March 3—The District of Columbia court of appeals has ruled that it is a violation to operate an open-platform car which does not protect motorists from inclement weather. The conviction of the Washington Railway and Electric company was upheld.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 3—Embroidery workers have won a five-day strike and signed a collective agreement with manufacturers.

Mr. Chippendale said she had been in Boston since 1922. It was not until seven months ago that the immigration authorities had notified her she had entered illegally and must leave.

Chinese Nationalist Army Defeats Enemy

PEKING, March 3—Heavy fighting has broken out south of Tientsin. The first people's (Kuominchun) army has launched a surprise attack upon the Chihli Shunting army, and administered a severe defeat to the Chihli forces, capturing Tsang Chow and more than a brigade of prisoners.

Urge Workers to Form Radio International

VIENNA, March 3—The conference of delegates from workers in the radio organizations of Germany, Austria, and the German region of Czechoslovakia that was held here last December has issued a manifesto calling upon all working class groups in all countries to propagate in the labor press the necessity of building up workers' radio organizations. The cultural development of the workers must be hastened by the use of the radio and the contact of the workers from the various countries increased. It is maintained. The formation of a radio international is urged.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FEARS INVESTIGATION INTO CHICAGO POLITICS

WASHINGTON, March 3—There is very little likelihood the senate will undertake an investigation of vice conditions in Chicago, as demanded by the better government association of that city in a petition.

Officially, the petition will be considered by the senate committee on immigration Wednesday, but actually, according to committee members, there is little chance of its being favorably acted upon.

Two excuses are cited today for the senate's reluctance to undertake an investigation of this sort, one, the feeling that local politics figure in the demand of the probe, to set a precedent in the matter and, two, the senate does not desire to set a precedent in the matter that might encourage political factions in other cities to ask congress to investigate local conditions and thus expose many now in the senate.

TAX LAW PLACES BURDEN OF WAR DEBT ON LABOR

Rich Dodge Paying for Foreign Conquests

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 3—Senator Howell of Nebraska told the senate, while resisting adoption of the conference report on the Mellon tax bill, that the measure is a bill to enable multimillionaires to dodge their share of the cost of the world war. He declared it passes the burdens along to the poor, to be paid ultimately by indirect sales taxes.

"The great war is not over," said Howell. "There are two chief factors in war—man power and wealth. It is the duty of those composing the first factor to lay down, if necessary, their lives on the battlefield. The duty of the second factor, wealth, is to pay the bills . . ."

Workers Pay War Debts.

"This measure clearly indicates a policy to transfer this tremendous war liability to the shoulders of the masses of the people . . . I believe the United States should rapidly amortize its war liabilities. In justice to the nation we should not relieve wealth from its present contribution toward the cost of the war, saddling such burdens upon generations to come."

The Nebraska senator showed that the annual burden of interest on the war debt which American taxpayers must meet, on the basis of the foreign debt settlements already signed by Mellon, will be for these foreign cancellations, \$106,000,000. The total cancellations proposed thus far are \$7,715,000,000, including the Italian debt. American taxpayers must meet also a direct payment on war bonds of some \$1,678,000,000 a year.

Fear Publicity.

He warned the senate that the people would discover and punish the making of this tax law in the interests of multi-millionaires who now refuse to do their part in the war, since the soldiers are back from the battlefields.

LABOR'S ENEMIES EXPOSE SELVES IN ELECTION ROW

Chicago Unions Ignored as Political Force

By CARL HAESSLER,
Federated Press.

The Cook county judicial and administrative campaigns for which primaries are to be held April 13 are again bringing to light the secret affiliations of labor's political foes in the Chicago district. The republican machine is split in two and members of each part are charging and counter charging that the other is tied up with the extensive criminal and bootlegging gangs that run the city.

State's Attorney R. E. Crowe, who has tried time and again to break strikes by using his special strong-arm squad on girl and men pickets and who has tried to terrorize union business agents and even an international president (Britten of the Metal Polishers) into calling off strikes by use of the third degree, is the principal goat in the expose. His "well-known relations with gangland" will be proved to the hilt, according to Supt. Elmer J. Davis, of the Better Government Association, and anti-labor outfit that happens to be opposed to Crowe.

Another gentleman charged with being a gangster buddy is Alexander Fife, former president of the Hamilton club. The Hamilton club is the simon-pure republican club in Chicago. Its sterling patriotism and anti-labor attitude is attested by its target practice gallery where members are urged to learn to shoot straight in order to protect their country from the reds or in other emergencies.

A host of smaller fry, lined up now either for or against the Crowe slate for county commissioner, county clerk, assessor, judicial jobs and so forth, find themselves unpleasantly linked with the murder-alcohol gangs thru publication of banquet photographs. These pictures show a United States senator, judges, Crowe, Fife and company dining at the same table with this or that outfit of convicted criminals, all breaking bread in greatest social as well as political amity. The pictures were taken a year or more ago but are great campaign stuff now.

Labor as an organized political party is considered so negligible that its enemies can afford to fight to the death among themselves in the scramble for public office and the power over easy money that this gives in Chicago.

Paint Name of City on Roofs to Guide Commercial Aviators

DETROIT, Mich., March 3—Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor company, has instructed authorized Ford dealers throughout the United States to paint on the roofs of their place of business the name of their city as guideposts for airplane pilots.

As there are Ford dealers in over 10,000 cities and villages all over the country this step will be of great assistance to commercial aviators.

The letters are to be printed in white of a size to be easily distinguished from the ordinary flying height. The name of the city is to extend due east and west with the tops of the letters towards the north with an arrow pointing due north at the end of the word. In this manner the signs will act as guide-post and compass for the aviators.

Open-Shop Republican Party Aids Gunmen; Smashes Unions



Despite the desperate attempts of the labor-hater State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe to hide his alliance with gunmen and bootleggers in Chicago and his denial that he was not feted by the Genna gang, this photograph taken at a dinner arranged in

his honor by the Genna gangsters at the Morrison Hotel, Oct. 16, 1924, shows Crowe seated at the speaker's table with James Genna, leader of the Genna gang, and other well-known figures in gangland such as "Diamond Joe" Esposito, Senator Deneen, supporter of the Coolidge administration and one of the backers of Morgan's

world court idea, is also trying desperately to hide his alliance with gunmen. Many of those in the picture are members of the Crowe-Barrett faction, some of the Deneen group and the others are "neutrals."

At present raids are being carried on in Chicago in the Italian and Mexican sections of the city. The Coolidge administration, which is behind these raids, claims they are trying to clean out the gunmen that have terrorized Chicago. In the raids so far only workers have been arrested, thrown into jail and then plans laid for their deportation. The capitalist parties are not interested in cleaning up the gangster element for it is this

element that aids it to break workers' organizations and keeps them in the saddle by stuffing ballot boxes, stealing elections and beating working-class speakers. This picture shows in graphic form that the republican party is interested in the protection of gunmen and in the smashing and jailing of union workers.

The Walker-Fitzpatrick-Nockels alliance has had the Chicago Federation of Labor endorse Frank L. Smith, candidate in the republican primaries for United States senator. Smith is endorsed by union-smasher Crowe. Joseph Savage, Crowe's assistant, who has terrorized the labor movement of Chicago has the endorsement of a

number of labor unions.

Members of the Chicago labor movement should spurn the proposals of Walker-Fitzpatrick-Nockels to vote for the ticket of the open-shop interests in the coming primaries and demand that the Chicago Federation of Labor take steps towards the launching of a united labor ticket.

Organization Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs Resolutions

Work in the Trade Unions

By J. SALVATOR GIGANTI.

INDIFFERENCE to work in the trade unions has pervaded some of our party membership. No doubt, the recent trade union campaign has done much to overcome this nonchalance on the part of our comrades. However, it is only thru constant emphasis and a winning over of our membership to ideological agreement that we can hope to attain our end. Not only should comrades become active in the organization of their trade, but all possible encouragement must be given them by the party for active participation in the struggles in the unions.

Why is it that such extreme importance is given to the work in the trade unions? The trade union movement is the center of the organized working class in this country. When we speak of the labor movement, it is understood that we mean the economic organizations of the workers, or the trade unions. The other branches of the labor movement in varying stages of development in all the European countries, in the United States play practically no decisive role in the economic and political life of the country.

The co-operative movement is negligible and yields absolutely no influence in the general labor movement. While it is true that we find considerable sentiment for independent political action on the part of some sections of the rank and file in the labor movement, still this sentiment does not yet find expression in the form of a political organization.

The trade union movement is of course very weak; it is preyed upon

by an arch-reactionary bureaucracy which, in connivance with the American imperialists of which they are the agents, conspire to emasculate the organized labor movement. Company unionism, which is not unionism at all, but an eunuch form of organization controlled body and soul by the masters, whose purpose is solely to increase the efficiency of the workers, and preserve the illusion that workers have a voice in the management of industry, is born about by the union smashing tactics of the bureaucracy.

Win the Unions for Conscious Class Struggle.

From the above we may readily see why it becomes extremely important for Communists, the advance guard of the working class to get into the trade unions, build them up, permeate them with a will to struggle and resist the encroachments of the capitalist class from within thru its paid lieutenants, and from without thru its police and armed thugs. Nowhere can we work with possibilities of greater success than in the trade unions. All the party campaigns must be brot to the trade unions.

The campaign for protection of foreign-born workers, the campaign for a labor party and all the other major and minor political campaigns of the party must be launched and carried thru in the organized labor movement. The campaign for world trade union unity has at this stage of imperialist expansion assumed unprecedented importance for the labor movement thruout the world. The reasons are obvious. The threat of a new world war for revision of world markets is not unfounded, but is an urgent problem of the working class of all countries.

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ELEMENTS OF COMMUNISM' CLASS FRIDAY

Every Member Must Be Present on Time

The third class of the second term will be held Friday, March 5 at 19 South Lincoln St. All students are notified that the class will commence at 6 o'clock promptly and will finish at 8 o'clock so that the members will be able to attend the Trumbull meeting.

The following material will constitute Lesson 3, Section 2, The Theory and Strategy of the Revolution.

(a) Imperialism and the contradictions within capitalism leading up to the proletarian revolution. Summary of preceding lessons.

(b) Analysis of basic causes of the Russian revolution.

(c) The breach in capitalist rule. The Soviet union and its relation to the world revolution.

(d) Nature of revolutionary crises. Relationship between general, immediate and world revolutionary situations. Objective and subjective factors contained in revolutionary crises.

(e) International nature of proletarian revolution. Its effect upon national revolutionary situations.

(f) Causes and role of fascism and counter-revolution.

Questions.

1. What was Marx referring to at the end of the 32nd chapter of "Capital" in the words, "the negation of the negation"?

2. What great economic contradiction within capitalism eventually creates the objective conditions for proletarian revolt?

3. Explain briefly the reason for the rise of fascism and counter-revolution?

4. What is the significance of the existence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in relation to the world revolution?

5. Give three peculiarities pertaining to the nature of revolutionary crises.

References.

Theses and resolutions of 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th congresses of the Comintern.

"Infantile Sickness of Left Communism" by Lenin.

"Proletarian Revolution" by Lenin.

"Leninism in Theory and Practice" by Stalin.

"Elections to the Constituent Assembly" by Lenin.

"A. B. C. of Communism" by Bukharin. Chapter 3.

"Capital" by Marx. 32nd Chapter.

In the following lessons, the particular role of the party will be taken up together with a summary of all preceding material. Students are requested to bring their questions pertaining to last week's lesson to the next class.—Leslie Morris, Instructor.

Trumbull Tour to Cover Every Important Town

The response from workers everywhere to the announcement of the freeing of Walter Trumbull, sentenced to military prison together with Paul Crouch, for attempting to fight the battles of labor on the Hawaiian islands has become so great, that the International Labor Defense, which is in charge of the touring of Trumbull, now announces that his speaking dates have been extended so that he will cover every important city from Los Angeles on the Pacific coast to Boston and New York on the Atlantic and back to San Francisco.

Trumbull, whose case is unique in American labor annals, in that he and Crouch are the first soldiers to be arrested for having organized Communist propaganda within the American army, has already had highly successful meetings in the west and will reach Chicago on March 5. His speaking dates thereafter will be as follows:

Chicago, March 5, 9, 10, 14; Milwaukee, March 6; South Bend, March 13; Kenosha, March 15; Racine, March 16; Canton, March 18; Pittsburgh, March 19, 29; Cleveland, March 21; Jamestown, March 22; Buffalo, March 23; Erie, March 24; Rochester, March 25; Boston, March 27.

Other dates, which will cover such points as Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Ziegler and other centers will be announced later.

Trade Union Educational League

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CHICAGO I. L. D. TO GREET TRUMBULL ON MARCH 4TH AND 5TH

Chicago workers should reserve Thursday evening, March 4 to greet Walter Trumbull, recently released from Alcatraz after serving a sentence for Communist activity in Hawaii, at the railroad station and Friday evening, March 5 to greet and hear Trumbull at the North Side Turner Hall. There will be other speakers on the program. Robert Morse Lovett, Ralph Chaplin and Max Shachtman are among those on the list of speakers.

Paris Commune Will Be Observed Thru Country

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the Paris Commune will be celebrated in the United States this year on a thoroughgoing national scale, according to reports from branches that have come in to the national office of the International Labor Defense which is in charge of the Paris Commune celebrations this year. Every important city will put on an imposing demonstration to honor the memory of the Commune and to push the work of labor defense as one of the great lessons to be learned from the historic uprising of the Parisian workers.

Dozens of meetings have already been arranged in various sections of the country and reports arrive daily of new meetings that have been scheduled. The following are some of the meetings that have been arranged so far. Announcement of other meetings will be made as soon as the information is received:

Philadelphia, March 20, speakers:

Rebecca Grecht and Bert Wolfe;

Pittsburgh, March 20, speakers: Walter Trumbull and Max Shachtman;

Jamestown, March 22, speakers: Walter Trumbull and John Ballam; Buffalo, March 23, speakers: Trumbull and John Ballam; Milwaukee, March 20, speakers: Bishop Brown and Robert Minor; Cleveland, March 21, speakers: Walter Trumbull and H. M. Wicks; South Bend, March 13, speakers: Rebecca Grecht and Bert Wolfe;

Pittsburgh, March 20, speakers: Walter Trumbull and Max Shachtman; Chicago, March 19, speakers: Bishop Brown and Robert Minor; Detroit, March 23, speakers: Bishop Brown and Robert Minor; Youngstown, March 28, speakers: Bishop Brown and I. Amter; Washington, D. C., March 19, speaker: Norman H. Talcott; Erie, March 24, speakers: Walter Trumbull and John Ballam; Rochester, March 24, speakers: Walter Trumbull and John Ballam; Albany, March 26, speakers: Walter Trumbull and John Ballam; Boston, March 27, speakers: Walter Trumbull.

Workers, thru the comrades in the trade unions slogan, political and economical, before masses of young workers and that is why the Y. C. I. emphasizes the necessity of unionizing our entire membership.

How shall we carry on our work in the unions? Firstly, it must never be forgotten that in carrying on the industrial work our aim is the building and strengthening of the Y. W. L.

In order to get the influence over the young workers in trade unions, it is not enough to deliver a good speech once in a while, but it is also necessary to be the most active element in the trade unions. Our comrades will increase their influence over the young workers by defending immediate demands such as higher wages, shorter hours, etc., and must take a lead in all struggles against employers. But some comrades are of the opinion that the trade union work is a side issue, and others think that while they are active in their various unions, they cannot spare time to be active in the league.

As to the question of a side issue, the C. I. and Y. C. I. pointed out clearly that "an ideology which assumes that trade union work is a side issue is the outcome of reformism." Every young comrade who claims that the league has nothing to do with his union activities has a wrong tendency. As to the second point, we may say the following: In order to be able to carry on a correct policy in the trade unions, in order to be able to acquaint the young workers with the latest slogans of our league, the active young comrades in the trade unions must also be active in the league. If our young comrades will not be acquainted with the policies and developments in our league, they will not be able to apply the correct policy, and their work in the trade unions will not have any significance for the league as such.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNION ACTIVITY.

By I. LAZAROVITZ.

ARTICLE III.

The Communist International has pointed out time and again that the Workers (Communist) Party will not be able to become a mass organization until at least 90% of its membership will be in the trade unions. It pointed out that the weakness of our party is due to the fact that only 32% of our membership are trade unionists.

The same applies also to the Young Workers (Communist) League, and it is the duty of our national industrial committee and various district industrial committees to see that the entire membership should be unionized.

The working class youth is the most exploited section of the working class, and our league will never be able to gain the prestige of these young workers, unless our comrades will be in the trade unions. Thru these comrades in the trade unions our league is able to come in contact with masses of young workers and that is why the Y. C. I. emphasizes the necessity of unionizing our entire membership.

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THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUES AT WORK

By W. SCHNEIDERMAN.

The San Francisco branch of the Young Workers League, altho a small one, shows promise of becoming a very active unit. The comrades have made

a good start in distributing a few thousand leaflets in the large night schools, and one factory, the National Carbon company, advertising a mass meeting for anti-militarist propaganda among the youth. This campaign coincided with the release on February 5 of Walter Trumbull from the Alcatraz military prison, where he had been for one year for his anti-militarist activities in the American army in the Hawaiian Islands. Walter Trumbull spoke at a very successful mass meeting on Feb. 14 in California Hall on his experiences when arrested for organizing the Hawaiian Communist League at the Schofield Barracks, Honolulu. Now that the San Francisco League is reorganized, the branch must make a big effort to approach the young workers in such big plants as the National Carbon company.

The Berkeley branch is made up almost entirely of students, and are going to co-operate with the San Francisco comrades across the bay in a joint campaign against military training in the schools and colleges.

Fort Bragg is our newest unit; the league branch there is made up of young lumber workers and students who will all-too-soon be drawn into the industry when they are forced to leave school and go to work. There is no place where the reactionaries are in such complete control, and the exploitation is so bitter, as in the lumber mills and camps, and our Fort Bragg branch has a hard, uphill fight before it to buck the lumber company that owns the town. Eureka, another lumber town, has no definite league branch yet, but two or three active young Communists there are striving to organize a branch soon, and so far are helping direct a group of Young Pioneers.

Los Angeles has lost in membership due to the reorganization, but has increased the most important Communist activities. Several factories, like Bishops and Llewellyn Iron Works, are being covered regularly with our literature; anti-militarist activities are being carried on in two schools against the R. O. T. C.; a living newspaper is being presented to attract young workers to our meetings; an anti-religious demonstration will be held March 7; a Parents' Council of 75 parents has been organized in one school where the Juniors are active, which has presented a list of demands to the school authorities and is carrying on an active campaign for better food and treatment in the schools; several of our members are now actively participating in the left wing struggles in the union and in the fraction work; street meetings are being planned to be held in various parts of the city weekly; in general our nuclei are beginning to realize that along with the mechanical reorganization we must shift the center of our activity to reach the youth in industry, and this experience compensates a good deal for all the difficulties thru which the league is going.

Young and Adult Workers Are Invited to the

BANQUET

to welcome

Walter Trumbull

on Sunday Evening, March 7th, 1926

seven o'clock

AT IMPERIAL HALL

2409 NORTH HALSTED STREET

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Prominent League and Party Speakers. Entertainment and Dancing.

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SATURDAY EVENING
MARCH 6

CARPENTER IS NOW SPEEDED UP LIKE MACHINES

Union Officials Want Speed-up System

By a Worker Correspondent

PORTLAND, Ore., March 3.—Before the development of the present speed mania, the carpenter had a more or less bearable existence. A youth spent five years or so learning the trade, the work was interesting, and a man prided himself on the job he could turn out.

But today speed is what counts. The first question usually asked of the carpenter in search of work is: "How many doors can you hang, or how many feet of base, etc., can you fix in a day?" The slave is made to feel that he must work like a demon or get off the job quick. After lugging a heavy tool box onto the job, he stands all ready, overalls on; hammer in hand, tool box open, and starts to right on the whistle like a trained dog.

Work to Set Frames.

On a modern fireproof building the carpenter's end consists of building forms for concrete footings, columns and walls. This work, in winter especially, is dirty, disagreeable and sometimes dangerous. Later on he sets the rough frames for the door openings and grounds the walls ready for plastering. Then when the "finisher" starts work and the speed-up system is applied to the limit. The inside wood-work of an up-to-date business block is cut down to a minimum. Every minute is made to count—so many feet of base or picture mold, so many door frames to set, so many doors or windows to fit and hang per day.

Union Officials For It.

Nearly all the big jobs are union, but most of the union officials foster and encourage the speed-up system. Work at top speed! Turn out the work! Show the boss that you are worth two or three non-union men! That is the slogan. So when the wood butcher sits down at noon, amongst the bricks, lime and lumber, to gnaw his feed, the usual topic is work—what he can do and has done.

Too Old at Fifty.

The American carpenter is a typical example of the bosses' propaganda taking root and flourishing, with disastrous results to the carpenter. Any day in the Labor Hall can be seen a goodly number of worn-out specimens of humanity, sitting around waiting for an odd job to come in, too old at fifty to stand up against the strenuous pace set on the big jobs and too dull mentally to understand the reason for their plight.

Demand Tribute for Chance at a Living

By a Worker Correspondent.

HARVEY, Ill.—Work being scarce here, I went to Chicago several weeks ago to see what I could get there. Not picking up anything I went over to the "slave market," as it is called, around Madison and Canal streets. This is what I was offered: A night-watchman's job at \$32 a week for which I would have to pay \$10; a railroad crossing flagman's job, for which the agent wanted \$15 the job only paid \$78 a month; a chauffeur's position which would bring me \$65 a month and board but for which I would have to give \$10. The last labor agent offered me a \$4 a day.

A few farm jobs were listed at \$25, \$35 and \$40 a month. The fee for these was \$5 or \$6. The applicant would have to pay his transportation to the place.

Some of these labor agents actually were shipping men to places from which I had just come, having been informed that no help was needed.

Wipe Out Private Agencies.

I think these private employment agencies should be wiped out and replaced by public bureaus. Why do not the labor organizations get busy and help make it possible for the fellow who wants to work to get a job without having to pay tribute to these human leeches?

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86 W. Washington 167 N. State
42 W. Harrison 234 S. Halsted

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Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffees
Confectionary and Bakery:
1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2542

HELP WANTED.

Modern Grocery of Pittsfield, Mass., at 238 Columbus Ave., requires services of a comrade living in or near Pittsfield, Mass. Bring good standing Communist card.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13, 1927

This Week's Prizes!

First prize, *Historic Materialism*, by Nicolai Bukharin. This is an extremely interesting book on an extremely important subject for every thinking class conscious worker.

Second prize, *Literature and Revolution*, by Leon Trotsky, a criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

Third prize, *Lenin on Organization* which needs no further explanation.

Send in your articles. This week's prizes will be given for subject and preference will be shown for direct on the job stories. Tell what is happening in your factory, the conditions under which you work, and show how organization can benefit the workers in your industry.

DESPITE GOOD CROPS FARMERS GO BANKRUPT

Loan Societies Take Over Montana Acres

By a Farmer Correspondent.

DAGMAR, Mont., March 3.—After four years of bumper crops the astonishing fact remains that farms in Sheridan county are rapidly going out of the hands of their former owners, into the hands of the loan companies. In one issue of the Producers' News (a weekly paper printed in Plentywood, the county seat of Sheridan county, Montana) no less than eleven notices of sheriff's sales of farms in that county were advertised. This issue of the Producers' News contains the average number of legal notices of sheriff sales for at least the past two years.

This means that several hundred farms have been foreclosed and taken away from the real producers and have gone into the hands of the loan companies and this in the midst of what should be "good times." It is at the end of four years of bumper crops, as the years of 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 have been years in which farmers have raised crops a great deal better than the average since the country was first settled and built up some 20 years ago.

One other thing to take into consideration is that land values in Sheridan county have not been depressed, so that cannot be the cause of so many losing their farms.

It seems that one can truthfully say that the more wheat we raise the poorer we get, and in the end we lose our farms and go to work for wages in the woods.

Unemployed of San Francisco Learn to Sleep with Eye Open

By a Worker Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—That "necessity is the mother of invention" (a bourgeois contention) is now being exemplified by the working men of this city. There are thousands of working men here now, jobless, homeless, foodless, with no place to go to avoid the rigors of the prevalent storms. In order to get off the streets and get a few minutes rest, some of the men go into the hotel lobbies, sit down by the warm fires in the stoves, and, incidentally, when for a moment the ever-alert eye of the clerk is elsewhere occupied they doze off into a much needed sleep. This is a violation of the hotel rules. When the clerk notices it he approaches the sleeper, places his hand on his shoulder, and informs him with a convincing manner that the cool and invigorating air outside is a reviving tonic for such lethargy.

As necessity, however, is the mother of invention, some of the men, to distract the attention of the clerk, and get their quota of sleep, take a newspaper with them to the stove, and holding it before their eyes, distract the attention of the clerk, thus getting a few minutes much needed sleep. Some of the men have become so proficient in this deception that they cannot only hold a newspaper before them while they procure their snooze, but can even keep one foot moving in constant gyration while the sleep is being obtained. I saw one man so proficient in this art that he could sit at the stove for hours with one eye open while he slept, at the same time keeping his head revolving on his shoulders like an owl.

DON'T LEAVE OUT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

Due to the volume of Worker correspondence that comes to our office every day and the necessity often to ask for more detailed information and send suggestions and instructions, we make the following request from our Worker Correspondents:

At the top of each page of your manuscript, in the right hand corner, write in plain hand, if you do not use typewriter, your name, address and date. At the end of your manuscript add a note stating whether you wish your name to be used and any other instructions regarding the signing of your article.

LABOR FAKER AT DETROIT FORUM ATTACKS HECKLER

Mine Organizer Tries to Block Questions

(Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, March 3.—The bankruptcy of the A. F. of L. officials has never been better illustrated than at the recent meeting of the Detroit Labor Forum which is conducted by the Detroit Federation of Labor. The particular address which brot this out so forcibly was that by Frank Heffley, organizer of the United Mine Workers. He was substituting for Frank Kasten, International President of the "Brickmakers" Union. After a wandering talk on the conditions of the miners and the benefits of the recently concluded agreement with the mine owners he attempted to answer questions.

A member of the audience asked why the maintenance men had not been called out on strike as well as the miners and that Lewis was not a traitor to his union for not pulling them out. The speaker jumped off the platform and rushing up to the man told him he was going to lick him for what he said. Wm. Collins, an A. F. of L. organizer stationed in Detroit, urged Heffley to beat him up. Mr. Collins has always claimed to believe in the virtues of democracy and free speech.

Audience Calls Fakir's Bluff.

Heffley's attack was so sudden that the audience was taken by surprise, but it was only a few seconds before the majority demonstrated their objections to such tactics by threatening to throw Heffley out of the meeting. Order was finally restored by the chairman in spite of the opposition of the fakers and their few friends who seemed anxious to break up the meeting. The reason for this became quite evident as the questions proceeded.

"The arrests have taken place because the arrested persons stand under suspicion to have attempted an organization of Communist circles among the workers, and to have thereby and by similar actions offended the law for the protection of the state. Until now 22 persons were put under arrest which has already been acknowledged by the ordinary court for a part of them."

When the government speaks of 22 prisoners it is committing consciously a misrepresentation of facts for even the Belgrade papers are admitting that there has been about 300 to 350 persons arrested. The arrests proceeded.

In answer to a further query as to why the maintenance men were not called out, the speaker said that the scale committee had agreed with the operators to let them remain on the job in order to protect the miners and that the miners always kept their agreements.

He stated further that if they called out the maintenance men the public would have opposed it. Someone in the audience asked: "Which public?" Heffley answered: "If you don't know who the public is, I feel sorry for you."

Speaker is Stumped.

The speaker in his talk had claimed that the two outstanding points in the pact with the operators were the elimination of compulsory arbitration and the securing of the checkoff. In answer to questions on both these points he was unable to explain how the "conciliation board" provided in the agreement differed from an arbitration board, or in what part of the agreement it provided for the check-off.

He further stated that the pact was very good because the miners were on the point of starvation and would have been licked if they had remained out any longer. When asked why the mine owners had been so willing to meet, if it was only a matter of a few days or weeks, before they could have made any terms that pleased them, he refused to answer. The whole talk was filled with phrases about the "conciliation board" provided in the agreement differing from an arbitration board, or in what part of the agreement it provided for the check-off.

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The current account and deposit operations of the provincial branches were more intensive than those of the head office.

The turn-over of deposits and withdrawals in the branches amounted to \$6,277,000,000 rubles in against 3,275,000,000 rubles in the head office.

Concerning the sums standing on deposit at the end of the fiscal year, 56.4% belongs to state industry, more than 30% to state and municipal organizations, 5% to state and "mixed" commercial enterprises, 2% to transport, 1.6% to co-operatives, 2.1% to credit organizations and 2.8% to individuals.

Business Ignores George Washington

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Capitalist newspapers in box car letters recently heralded the fact that "thousands of American flags were flying in different parts of the city in honor of the birthday of George Washington, the great American and that business was generally suspended." As a matter of fact business with the exception of the banks and government offices went on as usual. Two-thirds of the citizens of this city and state believe that Washington is the name of a race horse or a member of the police force.

Pittsburgh I. L. D. Will Give an Entertainment

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The North Side Branch of the I. L. D. will hold an entertainment on Saturday, March 13, 8 p. m. at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James street, N. S. There will be speeches, recitals, a real Russian dance, Finnish athletics and many other features on the program. Admission is free.

PRESENT JUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT JAILS HUNDREDS OF WORKERS TO PLEASE AMERICAN BANKERS

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, March 3.—As to the real reason for the sudden arrests of workers in Jugoslavia nothing definite is to be heard. The government is refusing to give out information. The Zagreb paper, *Hrvat*, stated that the reason for the recent arrests of workers was to be found in the new American loan. The Jugoslav finance delegation has already arrived in America and wanted to be supported in their work by being able to demonstrate that the new government would be strong enough to deal with revolutionary elements.

Raid Act as Boomerang.

But now it is seen that the Jugoslav government has overstepped its mark and that it has gained by its brutal measures against the labor movement the very opposite result. The Zagreb paper *Morning*, in an official communiqué makes the following comment:

"The arrests of many Communist leaders and the many house searches gave reason to all sorts of rumors—all the more, because the police did not want to give out any information, out of which any conclusions might have been drawn as to the reasons of the unexpected measures. The consequence was that the most incredible rumors appeared and found even an echo abroad and a place in our newspapers."

"The arrests and persecutions of Communists have not had as good an echo in American circles as has been expected."

"On the contrary, they have created only amazement towards our state and the delegation that has travelled to America to settle the debt question. At a conference at which the secretary of the foreign minister, Jovan Markovitch, the chief of the state protection department, Mr. Rajenov Todorovic and the chief of the state administration, Manojlo Lazarevic, were present it was decided to issue a communiqué which runs as follows:

Official Communiqué.

"In connection with the arrest of some Communists exaggerated news was spread about by the home and foreign press. We are authorized to declare that the inquiry has got nothing to do with an attempt.

"The arrests have taken place because the arrested persons stand under suspicion to have attempted an organization of Communist circles among the workers, and to have thereby and by similar actions offended the law for the protection of the state. Until now 22 persons were put under arrest which has already been acknowledged by the ordinary court for a part of them."

"When the government speaks of 22 prisoners it is committing consciously a misrepresentation of facts for even the Belgrade papers are admitting that there has been about 300 to 350 persons arrested. The arrests proceeded.

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2ND CONGRESS OF KUOMINTANG ENDS IN CANTON

Special to The Daily Worker

CANTON—((By Mail)—The Second National Congress of the Kuomintang concluded its sessions with the passage of a resolution containing 33 articles which outlined the economic policy of the organization. The main points in this statement are the following: (a) Emancipation from imperialist financial domination.

(b) Financial unification.

(c) Establishment of a budget.

(d) Abolition of heavy and vexatious taxes.

(e) Protection of native industry.

(f) Abolition of Iulin.

(g) Abolition of the system of tax monopoly and the "farming out" of the collection of taxes.

(h) Equality of taxation for foreigners and natives.

(i) Organization of a revenue collecting control commission.

(j) Fixation of the number of revenue officers and decent salary for them to avoid extortion.

(k) Monetary reform put the currency on a stable basis.

(l) A nationalist government loan of \$10,000,000 for urgent public works, such as the building of Whampoa port, etc.

(m) Customs autonomy.

The following resolution regarding immediate propaganda was passed unanimously:

(a) The maintenance

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGAHL Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

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Gangsterism in Chicago

Photographs on another page of today's DAILY WORKER reveal clearly the close connection between the leading politicians of the city and Chicago's gangland. It is this alliance of the scab-herding, labor-hating state's attorney and other officials with the gangsters and gunmen that enables the corrupt capitalist political machines to remain in power in this city. The gunmen are used to terrorize whole colonies of their own people. Their protection from the office of the state's attorney is unquestionably based upon the votes they can deliver the republican party in the election. We are able to learn some of the inside secrets of this alliance because there is a factional fight raging within the republican party of this city, and each gang is exposing the other.

More sinister than the actual alliance, however, is the fact that politicians are using the pretext of eliminating the menace of the gangsters to launch a drive against the foreign-born workers of this city. Instead of assaulting their own henchmen, those directing the "drive" to deport "undesirable" aliens have started a crusade against Mexican railroad laborers and hundreds of them are being herded into jails preparatory to deporting some of them and terrorizing the others. This assault, if not arrested, will be extended to include all foreign-born workers.

The Chicago authorities will never exterminate these gangs of desperados, because to do so would be equivalent to committing political suicide. They need them for ballot box stuffing, vote rigging and other forms of election stealing that are practiced regularly in this superlative democracy.

The gangsters can be eliminated by the foreign-born workers themselves rising against them and refusing to be herded like cattle to the polls in response to the demand of some professional murderer who is a stoopid for a capitalist political machine.

Only a class party of labor, following a program of relentless struggle against the corrupt parties of capitalism can prevail against the rotten conditions now existing in Chicago.

Fascist Agitation in Detroit

The renegade socialist who now acts as editor of the Detroit Labor News would probably deny that he is a fascist. Probably he dislikes fascism in Italy. But like Morris Sigman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who supports resolutions against fascism in Italy, he advocates its practice in the American labor movement.

In the Labor News of February 26 about four columns of news and editorial space is devoted to an episode at the Detroit Labor Forum the previous Sunday. One Heffley, of the John L. Lewis payroll gang, was asked a question regarding the anthracite settlement and, instead of replying and admitting that Lewis is a traitor and a disgrace to the labor movement, tried to assault the questioner. The so-called labor paper of Detroit printed a distorted story of the affair that would do credit to the yellowest of the Hearst publications, endeavoring to depict the plug-ugly, Heffley, as a hero. The question regarding the Lewis-betrayal was characterized in the news story as a "slanderous inference," in spite of the fact that every honest trade unionist knows the anthracite settlement was the most contemptible piece of treachery in the history of the American labor movement. The article further relates that the questioner ran from the blatherskite, Heffley, and disappeared in the crowd, and later left the hall. This is a plain, unadorned lie, out of whole cloth, the questioner remaining conspicuously in the audience until the close of the meeting.

Editorially the Labor News editor stigmatizes the questioner and others who ask unanswerable questions of labor fakers as "irresponsible individuals" and concludes with open incitement to fascism:

"Heffley, a fighting trade unionist, endeavored to take steps to protect the honor of the movement. Unless those guilty of making dishonest charges voluntarily discontinue the practice the labor movement must take effective and general steps to protect itself from a campaign of slander."

How low, how very low, this former self-styled revolutionist has sunk!

The honor of the labor movement is not sullied by the labor lieutenants of capitalism that sell out the rank and file, but it is endangered when that rank and file protests against official betrayal! Then follows the threat that unless critics of fakers voluntarily discontinue their practices, the labor movement must take effective and general steps, etc.

Mr. Dennis E. Batt forgets that the fakers, the payroll gang, are few in number, and usually flabby, inactive and weak, and if he imagines that he can carry out the threat contained in his sheet he will quite likely change his opinion at the first attempt on his part to put his threats into action. A few more outbursts of that character and Batt, like certain other professional fakers, will have to maintain a bodyguard to protect his carcass from the rank and file of Detroit labor who resent their paper being used for fascist agitation.

Lady Cynthia Helps Donkey Pull Cart! This headline appearing in the plute press as a part of the great publicity campaign of the petty bourgeois reformer who imagines herself a socialist, does not refer to Victor L. Berger and the socialist party, but to a mule in a mine that the elegant lady and her insipid husband, Oswald Mosley, visited. Like all limelights of the intelligentsia they imagine they can survey industrial conditions by looking at workers, who appear to them as strange, queer people.

Tomorrow is the Trumbull meeting in the North Side Turner Hall and every worker who wants to know about some of the ramifications of American imperialism should be on hand to hear the story of this ex-soldier who has recently been released from the Alcatraz military prison because he dared challenge this despotic system in the army.

Get a member of the Workers Party and a new subscription for THE DAILY WORKER.

Evidently you are an ignoramus

THE DAILY WORKER

All Is Quiet Along the Rio Grande

The United States Diplomatic Offensive on Mexico.

By Manuel Gomez

I. AN interval of suspicious calm has punctuated the U. S.-Mexican crisis. Fundamentally the situation remains the same, but everybody pretends that something has changed.

Newspapers with the most oleaginous Wall Street connections adopt a tone that might almost be mistaken for restraint of a leashed tiger. The attitude of the state department, frankly belligerent a few weeks ago when Secretary Kellogg sent his insulting and threatening message to the Calles government, is now by a self-conscious assumption of "responsibility." Polite exchanges of notes have taken place between Washington and Mexico City. There is talk of negotiation. Suggestion is heard that Mexico's anti-imperialist agrarian and petroleum laws are not really in their final form, that judicial interpretation may soften them, that trouble between the United States and Mexico may be averted after all.

Workers who have been puzzled as to why there should be any trouble in the first place will at least be pleased to know that it "may be averted."

Fencing For Position.

The apparent easing of the tension is not based upon a solution of the U. S.-Mexican crisis, for the crisis has not been solved. Notwithstanding the retreat from Kelloggism to good manners, Ambassador Sheffield in Mexico continues to make daily visits to the ministry of foreign relations, his demands on behalf of U. S. imperialist capitalism becoming more insistent with each visit; and Foreign Minister Saenz maintains more firmly than that Mexico will not tear up her constitution and abrogate her laws to suit foreign investors. From time to time news items, editorials, and cartoons appear pointing slyly to the persistent "weak-headedness" of Mexican policy and the sweet "pallence" of our state department. Anyone with half an eye can see that there is not a trace of sincerity in the pretense of negotiation, that it is just so much fencing for position.

This is a calm that conceals a gathering storm. The United States government has taken a stand which by its very nature precludes the possibility of voluntary retreat.

Create Atmosphere.

The first Jingo publicity from Washington aroused opposition among wide sections of the American population. It is therefore necessary to mark time for awhile before going ahead with the assault upon Mexico's rights as a sovereign nation. An atmosphere must be worked up. There are many ways of creating atmosphere but in the present case it is obvious that the method of flamboyant flag-waving is inadequate. It must be gradually hinted that the U. S. demands upon Mexico do not involve any unavoidable conflict, that the U. S. government is

on the subject or as perverse as the devil's own.

By H. M. WICKS.

AND old caterwauling prohibitionist of California became indignant when he read a recent editorial, commenting rather disrespectfully on the motley aggregation of speculating Christian gentlemen and ladies that direct that institution known as the anti-saloon league, and mailed us the following scholarly letter:

"San Fernando, Cal. Feb. 27, 1926
Editor THE DAILY WORKER:

"Your screed against the anti-saloon league exhibits a stupidity equal to that of the wet asses in congress. You announce the principle that only those who benefit will support a cause, that is, 'In determining the source of interest it is necessary to discern which group is benefited.' And since, as you allege, only the bootleggers are benefited by the prohibition law they supply the funds of the league? What evidence have you? None. A certain man in Kansas, you say, collected funds for 'law enforcement' and kept the money. What evidence have you that he collected it from bootleggers? None. I have been in great meetings in which collections were taken, hundreds of them, pledging so much a month to the cause. Were these pledges by bootleggers? Only a fool would say so. The principle you announce is contradicted everywhere every day in the year. You know that, and your screed is pure malice—or is it paid for by those who 'benefit,' the bootleggers?

"More recently I spent thirty dollars printing leaflet and sending it to congressmen giving some history of prohibition development in this country, and contrasting present with past conditions as to 'red light districts,' etc. I have spent thus for the cause for forty years, with what benefit? None, except the satisfaction of helping in a worthy cause. And there are hundreds of thousands actuated in like manner.

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of the house of Morgan has become the leading factor. All of these organizations have been engaged in constant intrigues against Mexico. Looking upon that country as part of their natural imperial domain, they have inspired and directed the policy of the United States government which is merely the political arm of American imperialist capitalism, at home as well as abroad.

In their efforts to make Mexico a tributary to Wall Street the American absentees' interests have stopped at nothing. They have flouted all Mexican authority, insisting upon special privileges and immunities for themselves as compared with Mexican citizens. On a number of occasions they have withheld payment of taxes. They have made systematic use of bribery, diplomatic pressure and subsidizing of banditry. During the Carranza regime they openly maintained the bandit, Manuel Pala, in control of the Mexican oil fields, paying him a regular monthly subsidy (as Doheny admitted before the foreign relations committee of the U. S. senate). Whenever they got into legal difficulties they appealed to the American ambassador whose support was never failing.

Important Role of Mexico.

There is purpose in these procedures beyond the immediate object to be attained. Mexico's enormous resources of raw material, her significance in the world-wide struggle for oil, her importance as a field for the export of surplus capital, her steady growth as a market—make her invaluable as a prize to be definitely incorporated in the monopoly of the imperialist economy. Moreover, the unhappy country lies directly athwart the path of American imperialism in Central and South America. This has long been a basic consideration in the Mexican policy of Wall Street and Washington. Mexico plays the same role in the imperialist calculations for Latin America as Latin America plays in the American empire as a whole.

III.

Consciousness of the fate that is always threatening pervades every important phase of Mexican political life. The revolution that began against Porfirio Diaz in 1910 and 1911 has had various stages but it was essentially a national bourgeois revolution—with the working and peasant masses showing the way to the timid petty bourgeoisie in the struggle against Mexican semi-feudalism and oligarchy on the one hand and against imperialist domination of industry on the other. An outstanding accomplishment of the revolution was the constitution of 1917, put thru under the regime of Carranza, especially articles 27 and 123. Article 27 is the one Wall Street doesn't like; it provides for nationalization of mineral lands, limits the rights of foreign corporations to carry on mining and oil operations under lease and requires all foreign corporations operating in Mexico to consider themselves Mexican before the law.

Oil Magnates Advocate Armed Intervention.

Some years back the American oil magnates formed an Association of oil producers of Mexico which, under the active leadership of Ed. Doheny and Albert B. Fall, (the Teapot Dome ex-secretary of the interior), has been a frequent advocate of armed intervention by the United States government. A similar organization, not restricted to oil magnates but taking in the mining, railroad and other interests, is the so-called National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico. The unholy trinity is completed by the international committee of bankers, in which the American group led by Thomas W. Lamont

is the United States government demanded that article 27 be annulled or amended but Carranza refused to give way. This was the period when, as a leading Latin-American intellectual described it, "For the first time one of our (Latin-American) republics was confronting imperialism and addressing it on equal terms." But Carranza paid a heavy price for his resoluteness. Added to the other factors that were piling up enmities for him within Mexico, the bitter unrelenting opposition of Wall Street made it impossible for him to govern. The Carranza government was overthrown in 1920 without having enjoyed a moment's peace throughout its life.

Art. 27 Root of Conflict.

Article 27 was the central point at issue. To put it into effect would be to complete the Mexican bourgeois revolution. Here we have the root of the conflict with American imperialism. The contradiction between the aspirations of the Mexican national state and the interests of Wall Street is insoluble.

Obregon, who succeeded Carranza as president, did not try to solve the contradiction as expressed in the conflict around article 27. He dodged it. While maintaining stoutly before the Mexican people that article 27 was a fundamental conquest of the revolution and must be defended at all costs, he nevertheless allowed his entire term to elapse without adopting the necessary legislation to put it into effect. It was as inoperative as the U. S. prohibition amendment would be without a Volstead act.

It is only now that the necessary legislation for article 27 is put thru, in the land and petroleum laws recently promulgated. American imperialism stayed this off for nine years, by means of constant bullying, threats, and financial and diplomatic pressure of all kinds. Carranza had all he could do to maintain the principle of article 27 and hold on to his presidential seat with both hands. Obregon did the same thing the not without considerable equivocation. At no time, however, did the masses of the Mexican people fail to indicate their support of the article nor to insist that it must go into effect.

IV.

President Calles has made many concessions to American imperialism; sometimes he seems to meet its demands even more than half way. But on the present issue he cannot afford to back down—particularly since the complete fiasco of Adolfo de la Huerta's reactionary revolt in 1924, which besides providing a significant lesson enormously strengthened the proletarian and peasant basis of the government's support.

On the other hand Wall Street cannot afford to back down either. The passage of the land and petroleum laws brings the oil, mining and banking interests face to face not with a "dangerous principle" but with what amounts to an overt act. The present

situation obliges them, unless they are ready to renounce the juicy profits of imperialism, to assert their imperialist purposes, to commit direct assault upon the sovereignty of Mexico. Their agent, the United States government, may give out stories that it is trying to harmonize the differences by negotiation with the Mexican government, but this is only a method of preliminary warfare. There is nothing to negotiate that does not directly involve the nullification of article 27 of the Mexican constitution.

U. S. Not Conciliatory.

That Wall Street need not fear any conciliatory flexibility on the part of the state department is evidenced by the following despatch from the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune published last Monday:

The government of the United States has not modified its position in the matter of the recently promulgated oil and agrarian laws of Mexico. These laws, it insists, are both retroactive and confiscatory and in violation of the agreement between the two governments which were the basis for this recognition by President Harding of the government of Gen. Alvaro Obregon.

This paragraph is extremely interesting, first because it reveals the understanding (at least on the part of the U. S. government) on which Obregon was recognized, and second, because it indicates the seriousness of the present crisis.

All the documents in the U. S.-Mexico controversy have not been published. This was frankly admitted by Senator Borah on Monday, when the issue of secret diplomacy was raised in the senate.

Danger Imminent.

The danger is imminent. What action American imperialism will take against Mexico will depend to a considerable extent upon the American workers. The workers are against imperialist aggression in Mexico but thus far they are not aware that any serious crisis exists. They must be aroused to the seriousness of the situation.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor sent a letter of protest to the state department a couple of weeks ago. This was a mere formal protest and formal protests do not mean anything to American imperialism. If the A. F. of L. recognizes its responsibility in this emergency it will take steps to create a council of action with full power to declare a nation-wide strike if the situation should develop into active plans for war or armed intervention. It was a similar move by the workers of Great Britain that forced the British government to give up its plan to aid Poland's war scheme against Soviet Russia a few years ago.

The wide masses of the Mexican people can be depended upon to stand as a unit against American imperialism. The American workers must help them. We too have an account to settle with Wall Street.

Club Rooms for Russian Workers



Before the revolution the workers of Russia had no organizations of any amount. Now, besides the Communist Party, they have many of their club rooms is shown.

on hotel

are the strongest supporters of the sort of prohibition enforcement we have now, and which is sponsored almost exclusively by the anti-saloon league.

WE are not prohibitionists, nor are we in favor of saloons. We draw no moral conclusions whatsoever from the present situation, but simply explain it as a part and parcel of the corruption of a decadent capitalism.

Prohibition was enforced during the war period by industrialists who wanted to slave wages that could be depended upon to slave every day; it was an experiment in efficiency, and it didn't work.

The demand for booze increased after prohibition and people began to make it and sell it and as a result a whole class specializing in that business has grown up until today that there are more alcoholics in the United States today than ever before.

Even though the prohibition movement and its donations to the league, we doubt

very much whether its total contribu-

tions of a prohibition agent for one night's "investigation" of a bawdy house.

Does that fact mean anything to Mr. Ratliff? Probably he will blame it on the devil who quite likely is trying to discredit the saintly leaders of the anti-saloon league.

As to Mr. Ratliff's forty years' sup-

port of the prohibition movement and

its donations to the league, we doubt

very much whether its total contribu-

tions of a prohibition agent for one night's "investigation" of a bawdy house.

Does that fact mean anything to Mr. Ratliff? Probably he will blame it on the devil who quite likely is trying to discredit the saintly leaders of the anti-saloon league.

We sympathize with him but are pow-

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

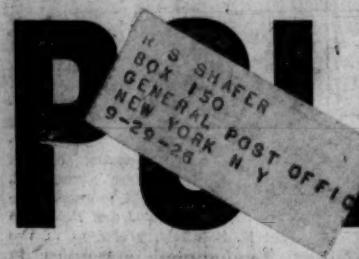
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RIFF ATTACK STAGGERS THE FRENCH FORCES

Expect Tetuan to Fall
Soon

(Special to The Daily Worker)
TANGIER, March 4.—Rifflan artillery resumed the bombardment of the strong French positions at Tetuan today and for ten hours have steadily pounded the enemy lines, slaughtering many. French reinforcements cannot get to the scene of battle until nightfall or tomorrow, while Rifflan reinforcements are expected within two hours in sufficient numbers to make possible an advance to the entrenched positions of the imperialist enemy lines. The advance, if it can be made before nightfall, will wipe out the French or capture them and their supplies. A flanking movement has already begun that aims to surround and bottle up the escape of the French forces with their equipment.

Chicago Politicians to Whitewash Selves

Chicago's political pot continued to boil following the statement last night by Mayor William E. Dever that he would like to go before a committee of congress to refute charges of the better government association that "Chicago has surrendered to criminals and crooked politicians."

"Prove your charges or get out," was the mayor's demand to the so-called reform organization which recently, on the eve of a state-wide primary campaign, appealed to congress thru vice-President Charles G. Dawes to investigate crime conditions here.

"I am concerned about this city's reputation rather than the cheap little vendetta which has cost the lives of a few people," blustered Dever.

Mayor Dever has gathered "investigators" members of his cabinet and heads of departments to start a white-wash expedition on conditions in Chicago.

COOLIDGE TO BECOME A MIDWIFE AS WELL AS STRIKEBREAKER

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 4.—The appropriation of \$1,000,000 allowed in the pending bill of the department of labor for hygienic, maternity and infancy work to be expended under the stipulations of the Shepherd-Towner maternity act, is "state socialism," according to the declarations of Representative Tucker, democratic reactionary from Virginia. Tucker stated that he was "again the government's apprizing any money for any function which properly belongs to the individual states." If the bill carries, Tucker mournfully asserts that it will make Uncle Sam the "midwife for the nation's babies."

INTERNATIONAL Woman's Day ISSUE

Saturday
March 6

A Special Issue

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woman's part in the class
struggle.

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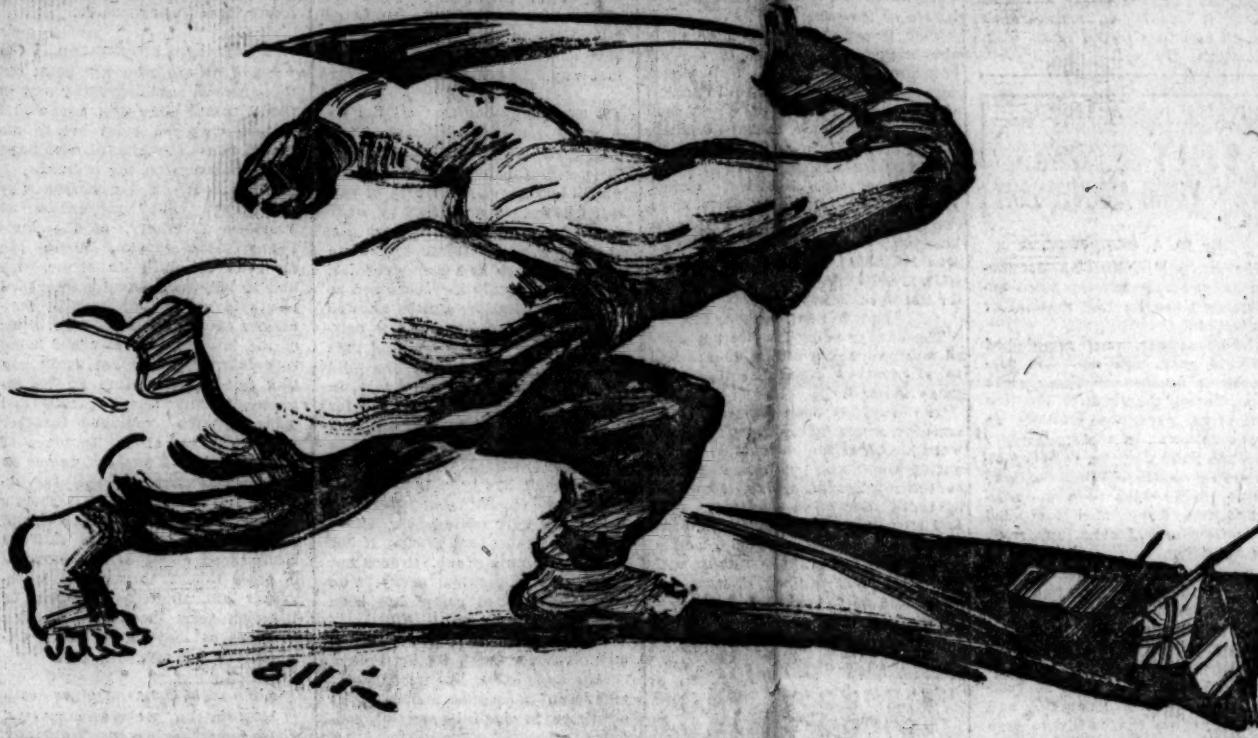
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COLONIAL GIANT AWAKENING



CAL'S COHORTS NOW TERRORIZE MEXICAN LABOR

Launch New Attack on Foreign-Born Workers

Following the vicious attack on the foreign-born workers in the Italian section, the Chicago police feeling secure their steps would be backed by the Coolidge administration, launched a series of raids on the Mexican quarter in the southwestern part of the city. In these raids many Mexican railroad laborers were rounded up, brought to the Chicago bureau of identification, where they were finger-printed, photographed, their Bertillon measurements taken and filed away to be used against them at some future date.

After this procedure had been gone thru most of them were released. The bills aimed against foreign-born workers have not yet passed congress, the attacks of the Coolidge administration on the foreign-born workers has begun. Foreign-born workers need not think they will end soon. Neither need they think that the passage of the finger-printing laws will bring them a respite. As soon as the anti-foreign-born laws are passed the raids that are now being carried on in Chi-

(Continued on page 2)

Anti-Fascists of U. S. Call Protest Meetings In All the States

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 4.—The Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, with headquarters here, announces that in view of the forthcoming trial of the assassins of Matteotti, set for March 15 in Italy, it has laid plans for mass meetings to be held in every state of the union, at which prominent speakers will expose the murderous record of Mussolini and the cut-throat gang which surrounds him.

Matteotti's widow has withdrawn her counsel, declaring that it was "repugnant to her to participate in what she considers a comedy, since those really responsible for her husband's death will not be present."

The Anti-Fascist Alliance has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, the Italian Chamber of Labor and the United Hebrew Trades of this city, the Workmen's Circle, and scores of local labor bodies throughout the country.

The first mass meeting will be held here at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, Sunday afternoon, March 14, at 2 p.m.

PITTSBURGH COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN MEETS ON SUNDAY, MARCH 14

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, March 4.—The Pittsburgh Section of the Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers will hold a delegated conference at Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix Street, Sunday afternoon, March 14, at 2 o'clock. Letters have been sent out calling upon unions and fraternal organizations to send two or more delegates to the conference to map out ways and means of resisting the attacks of the union-smashing Coolidge administration on the foreign-born workers. The secretary of the Council is A. Rosenthal, Room 204, 237 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

SENATE FIGHTS OVER SUBSIDY TO SILVER OWNERS

Democrats Join Mellon Opposition

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 4.—The majority of the senate committee on banking and currency, composed of republicans, voted unanimously last week to recommend the bill directing the secretary of the treasury to buy 5,000,000 additional ounces of silver on the open market for coinage purposes at the rate of \$1 an ounce.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is opposed to the measure and is supported by the democratic members led by Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia. Mellon states the legislation will make a gift of \$5,000,000 dollars more to silver producers, who, he declares have already received a bonus of \$58,169,950 from the treasury under the provisions of the Pittman act.

Economic Determinism.

There was much conjecture in Washington today as to what effect the commission's action in the Van Sweringen case would have on other pending railroad consolidation plans. Promoters of the Frisco-Rock Island merger have been withholding formal application for approval of their merger until the commission finally passes on the Nickel Plate case, also plans for an interlocking directorate of the two big systems are now before the commission. Other tentative merger plans, primarily contingent upon the Van Sweringen-Nickel Plate merger, include the Delaware & Hudson's absorption of the Wabash, the Wheeling & Lake

(Continued on page 2)

Must Create "Issues."

The democratic alliance with Mellon is only for political effect. The democrats have decided that they must create as many issues as possible during the remainder of this session of congress in order to wipe out the fact that they lined up with the republicans in support of the Morgan tax bill.

The Anti-Fascist Alliance has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, the Italian Chamber of Labor and the United Hebrew Trades of this city, the Workmen's Circle, and scores of local labor bodies throughout the country.

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VAN SWERINGEN MERGER MAY YET BE CONSUMMATED

Rejection by Com- mission Leaves Way Open

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Van Sweringen billion dollar merger balloon has been deflated, but the two Cleveland financiers who started their careers as newsboys still have a chance to send it skyward. All they have to do, the experts say, after a microscopic examination of the interstate commerce commission's decision denying them the right to merge five large railroad systems into a single unit, is to change the "financial structure" of their plan. The commission probably will give them a clean bill of health on a new application.

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7,000 FURRIERS MARCH THRU NEW YORK'S STREETS

Police Fail to Disrupt Strikers' Parade

By A. L. SUSKIN.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Seven thousand striking fur workers, marched thru the streets in the fur district in solid ranks, and have showed their unity and determination to fight for the demands they have submitted.

The procession started at seven o'clock in the morning at 27th street and Seventh avenue thru Seventh Ave. to West 30th St. where the fur manufacturers' association has its office and then thru Eighth Ave. thru the other streets of the fur market and then down to the halls where a roll call was made and pickets sent out on duty.

The whole police force was out and tried in many ways to break thru the ranks and thus stop the demonstration but was unsuccessful. The police then tried to provoke some of the workers into a fight with them but this did not help them, for the workers refused to be provoked. The workers marched in orderly fashion thru the streets until 10 o'clock and then went to the halls.

One of the features of the demonstration was the arrest of a number of the workers.

(Continued on page 2)

Woman Worker Killed
In Factory Fire Due
To Employer Negligence

A woman worker was killed by

flames and smoke when fire broke out in the 3-story factory of the Western Haircloth Co. of Chicago. The landlord owner of the building was too greedy to spend any money on fire escapes, the city inspectors were too anxious to please the owner to order them installed and the manufacturer himself helped the tragedy along by nailing wire netting over some of the windows which prevented his 14 employees from escaping without injury when the fire broke out.

Mrs. Marcela Oriecka, an employee, was found dead by firemen on the top story, after the flames were subdued. Six other women workers were injured. The coroner is investigating.

The law firm of Schuyler, Etelson & Weinfeld, of which Samuel Etelson is a member, owns the property which was burned and leased it to the Western Hair Cloth company. Etelson is a prominent republican politician of Chicago. The property was insured for \$25,000.

POLICE TERROR RAGES

LIVERIED THUGS RUN MOTORCYCLES OVER WOMEN AND CHILDREN; SMASH CAMERAS TO DESTROY EVIDENCE

BULLETIN.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 4.—Protected from tear bombs and other missiles of the police by gas masks and trench helmets, 4,000 textile strikers gathered this afternoon for another attempt to break thru the police lines and picket the mills in Clifton and Passaic in defiance of the order of the commissioner of public safety.

At Clifton, the city's police force awaited their arrival, guarding the bridge leading into the city.

Undaunted by the action of police in stripping pickets of their helmets this morning, the strikers, many of them ex-service men, donned steel headpieces taken during the war.

Two armored cars, containing photographers who were clubbed by police yesterday, preceded the marchers.

Strike leaders said they would march to the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company's mill in Garfield and then to the Dundee mills in Clifton.

Citizens of Passaic were aroused by a sensational report that the strikebreaking agencies had imported a large number of gunmen, thugs and ex-convicts from New York City to work in the mills.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, March 4.—Continuing their frightfulness of the past few days police of this city and Garfield attacked a peaceful assemblage of strikers, numbering some 4,000, on the border line between Passaic and Garfield last night, beating and injuring scores of men, women and children. Motorcycles were used as weapons by policemen riding into the crowd, running over and severely cutting women and children. Other policemen trampled them as they lay on the ground with a ruthlessness that has not before been equalled in the struggle of the mill workers here against continued wage cuts.

Smash Cameras.

The infuriated police, most of them reeking with bad bootleg booze, conducted themselves in the most obscene and brutal manner, hurling the most obscene oaths at young girls and calling them insulting names such as are seldom heard even in the red light districts that flourish openly in all the mill towns of this state.

For days a number of New York newspapers have been publishing photographs of the police lines as they assault the peaceful groups of strikers. This damning evidence has placed the city mayor and other authorities on the defensive to such an extent that indignant citizens, offended at the unprovoked outrages, are demanding the impeachment of the mayor, the chief of police and other officials responsible for the disorders of the past few weeks. In an effort to avert further nation-wide exposures the police assaulted the cameramen, beating a number of them badly, and destroying equipment value at more than \$5,000.

Arrest Eight at Mill.

Earlier in the day eight pickets were arrested at the Gera mill and held in jail. Mary Kubas, arrested Tuesday, was fined \$25 and costs, while John Ojszuk, a strike sympathizer, was sentenced to six months in jail because one of the uniformed thugs on the police force testified that he refused to obey his orders. Arrests are few, however, considering the number involved in the conflict, the policy of the police being to crush the strike by terror and cripple those who participate in the picketing.

Police Chief Runs Amuck.

The police chief of yesterday were deliberately provoked by Chief of Police Zober, who ordered his men to permit the strikers on picket duty to enter a street near the Botany mill and after they were in the street the police closed in on them and tried to terrorize them with clubs. Police sapsacks rode thru the crowd trampling many underfoot, but as soon as they passed the strikers again closed their ranks. Then the chief of police, wild eyed and screaming like a maniac, arrived on the scene in an automobile, accompanied by half a dozen police who act as his body guard. He seized a tear bomb and hurled it into a crowd of women and children, blinding them and causing some of them to be trampled as the poisonous fumes burst upon them.

Other policemen threw more bombs until a thick cloud of grey smoke hovered above the strikers; but even that did not disperse them. Wear Gas Masks and Helmets.

This morning the strikers went on the picket line wearing gas masks and steel helmets prepared to resist the tear bombs as well as the policemen's clubs. Many of the strikers are former service men in the United States army and they are infuriated at the

(Continued on page 2)

TEXTILE BARON NEGOTIATES WITH STRIKERS

Worsted Spinning Mill Meets Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., March 4.—As the strike of the textile workers enters the sixth week, the Passaic Worsted Spinning company has sent representatives to the United Front Committee of Textile Workers to carry on negotiations for a settlement of the strike at their plant.

This company recognizes the right of collective bargaining and expresses its willingness to grant many of the demands of the strikers among which is the 44-hour week.

Out of the promised 300 mounted police that the police commissioner threatened he would send against the strikers to trample them down and thus force them back to work only four were on duty as a picket line of 2,000 gathered at the Botany mills and 2,000 at the Garfield mills at 6:30 in the morning.

When the pickets began their picketing, these four mounted policemen rode towards the strikers. The strikers jeered the short-legged policemen mounted on four dray horses. The strikers then began to sing "Solidarity Forever."

The

IMPEACH POLICE HEADS, DEMANDS PASSAIC LABOR

Workers Angered at Cossack Brutality

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., March 4.—Angered at the insolence and lawlessness of the Commissioner of Safety, Abram Preisik, who threatened the strikers with 300 mounted police and had horses on the streets and sidewalks threatening to trample the strikers, workers of Passaic have started a petition for the removal of the mounted police and the impeachment of the commissioner.

So strong is the feeling against the brutal and lawless acts of this official that citizens in every walk of life have rushed to the United Front Committee of Textile Workers offering every possible assistance in the present struggle and especially in the fight for the removal from office of the tyrant who is serving the bosses by his ruthless orders to the police to abuse the strikers.

After a conference with the mayor that brought no settlement agreeable to the officials, Commissioner Preisik blustered up and declared:

"I have hired every available horse in Passaic. These will be used by special policemen. I shall order these men to warn the strikers to disperse. If you fail to obey the orders I shall see to it that they ride down all those who occupy the public streets and sidewalks."

The united front committee has called on the workers to demand the impeachment of this official. The petition is out and thousands of names have been affixed to the lists.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 4.—Fire hose was used for the first time in the battle between the strikers and the officials when the picket line drew up along the Botany mill in the regular daily routine of picketing.

This did not deter the pickets from performing their duty, so the police resorted to their clubs and billys. Chief Zober drew his blackjack and hit several of the strikers and his son who is a police officer hit a girl striker on the jaw with such force that she fainted and had to be taken to a physician.

Another girl was beaten and her head broken. She was taken in a serious condition to the hospital where the doctor found the injury so dangerous that she will be confined to the sickbed for some time.

Motorcycle cop No. 61 rode into Anna Pello, 18, and knocked her down. She was taken to the hospital.

Four arrests were made and a general attack was made on all others in the picket line.

The strike, now in its sixth week, has not been weakened by this, the first use of the fire department and most brutal clubbing that has yet occurred. The strikers are determined to fight the battle to the finish and tomorrow morning the 4,000 pickets available will be out in force. Much opposition has been engendered by this brutal treatment of the strikers.

LIBERIA WILL BECOME COLONY OF FIRESTONE, WARNS AFRICAN 'LEADER'

AKKRA, Gold Coast, West Africa, March 4.—The Gold Coast Leader in its columns shows great alarm at the spectacle of the American Firestone rubber interests investing \$100,000,000 in Liberian rubber plantations pointing out that thru the investment of this large sum of money Firestone would in the long run control Liberia. It points out that the Liberia has been able to keep itself as an independent state, but that with this large investment and the 300,000 workers that will be brought in from America, Liberia will lose its independence and become nothing more than a colony of the Firestone interests.

It further points out that the Firestone interests have just been granted a concession for 99 years, they would do their best to extend the concession indefinitely.

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T. U. E. L. INTERNATIONAL CONCERT WILL BE BIGGEST EVENT STAGED BY LEFT WING IN CHICAGO UNIONS

The International Concert that is being arranged by the Chicago group of the Trade Union Educational League on Saturday evening, March 13, at the Aryan Grotto (Eighth Street Theater), Eighth and Wabash, promises to be one of the biggest events ever staged by militant trade unionists of Chicago.

The arrangements committee has secured a number of excellent features for the program and a number of pleasant surprises will be sprung on those that attend the concert.

Those who attended the Trade Union Educational League gathering a year or so ago, at which a "Night in Scotland" was staged by a group dressed in Scottish national costumes, will be able to see the same group present an entirely new program.

Added to the Night in Scotland is a Night in Ireland that will be presented by the National Irish Dancers.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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(Continued from Page 1)

bestial assaults of the police, and determined to fight until their demands are granted.

Federal Dicks on Job.

Mill owners have tried to raise the Communist issue in the strike and have appealed to the department of justice at Washington, hence a group of federal detectives are on hand watching the strike and aiding the mill owners in their scabby propaganda against the strike.

Enuf of them have evidently been released from the business of concealing the graft and corruption that is about to explode over the head of Attorney General Sargent, as a result of the Mellon aluminum trust scandals to aid the mill owners in their desperate efforts to crush the mill strike here.

Militia Threat.

Certain elements, at the behest of the mill owners, are urging that Gov. A. Harry Moore send in the state militia to "stop disorders" Moore, a democrat and apostle of Tammany Hall, is preparing to respond and is trying to conceal his motive beneath professed sympathy for the strikers. So flagrant has been the action of the police that he dare not defend them.

In public statement this morning he severely criticized the assault upon defenseless women and children and said his "sympathies are with the strikers," and he might find it necessary to send in the troops. This is only a pretext to get the troops on the scene so that they can assist the police crush the strike.

Lines Holding Firmly.

More determined than ever to fight thru to a finish and force recognition of their demands, the strikers' lines are increasing from day to day. Public sentiment is almost unanimously with the strikers.

The Freiheit Singing Society and the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, known to all Chicagoans, will occupy a prominent place in the program.

The Lithuanian Liberty Chorus, which has about 50 voices, will sing a number of songs.

Fred Ellis, cartoonist for THE DAILY WORKER, assisted by Robert Minor and Lydia Gibson, will stage a novelty that has never been seen in Chicago entertainments.

Sam Lein, well-known Russian accordionist and pianist, and Margaret Lewis, pianist, have also been secured.

Tickets are on sale at 50 cents, 83 cents and \$1.10, including war tax. All seats reserved. Tickets can be secured at the following places: T. U. E. L., 156 West Washington Street, Room 37; THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Boulevard, and from all members of the Trade Union Educational League.

RIFFIANS CARRY WAR INTO AREA FRENCH CONTROL

Communique of French Concedes Gains

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TANGIER, Morocco, March 4.—Admits official French communists that Abd-el-Krim has made considerable progress in his offensive against the Spanish and French armies. The Rifians advanced yesterday into the territory of the Mloula tribe, aiming to get control of the valley of the Sahel river, a tributary of the Oued.

This is one of the few routes open for an advance by the French. Generals Beuchat and Duffieux have been sent to Taoumat, located within the invaded territory, to try to organize a counter-offensive with native and French troops.

While Abd-el-Krim is striking at the French, his brother has arrived at Tarquisif with a strong force to reinforce the Rifian posts at Beni Hozmap against the Spanish. The Spanish plan an immediate attempt to destroy the Rifian guns on Djebel Zloun, which are daily bombarding the city of Tetuan.

A punitive expedition is under way by the Spanish to punish another tribe which has gone over to Krim after pledging its loyalty to Spain.

Many Bosses Settle with Garment Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

BOSTON, March 4.—(FP)—Half the manufacturers whose shops have been struck a week by workers demanding uniform wage scales, 42-hour week and improved working conditions have signed with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union representatives.

Workers will march back to work after a mass meeting. Negotiations for settlements are proceeding with other dress and cloak manufacturers who refused to sign a group agreement.

Get your tickets now for the International concert of the T. U. E. L., Sat., March 13, at 8th St. Theater.

Police Run Motorcycles Over Women and Children in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

ERIC, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas. Then there is the Missouri Pacific Union in the Western Pacific, the Texas & Mexico, and some other lines. The Hill plan would merge the Great Northern, the Burlington, the Colorado & Southern and the Northern Pacific.

Every section of the country is effected by the fact that the commission, in refusing their approval to the Van Sweringen merger because of its financial structure, has laid down a rule applying to all merger propositions now partially before it or which were expected to be placed before it in the near future.

Commission to Exact Consolidation Law.

Administration leaders in congress regard the interstate commerce commission's refusal to approve the Van Sweringen railroad merger as an incentive to speed up enactment of a new national railroad consolidation bill.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, who has such a bill pending, announced that he will try to get action on it within ten days.

The "progressive" bloc in the senate, which vigorously opposed the merger, greeted the decision joyfully. While surprised by the rejection, they pointed out that the commission had confirmed their opposition to the financial arrangements, proposed in the merger, by which the Van Sweringens would have controlled the gigantic railroad system while owning but a minority of stock. As it is the Van Sweringens will lose \$100,000,000 which, it is estimated by the counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio minority stockholders would have been their profit had the deal been approved.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST DAILY CELEBRATES THIRD ANNIVERSARY

By M. A. SKROMNY.

The Novy Mir, Russian Communist Daily, celebrated the third anniversary since its last renewal of publication.

The newspaper was established about 14 years ago and was suppressed a number of times since then. During the raids of 1920 the office of the paper was smashed up by the raiders. In the anniversary issue the photos of the smashed office are reproduced. When the Communist Party was driven underground, the Novy Mir continued publication underground appearing as a monthly.

After the paper came up from the underground it was forced to change its name, appearing under the name of Iskra. Finally the old name was again put at the mast head.

Among the editors of the Novy Mir are such famous comrades as Trotsky, Bukharin, Volodarsky, and others. Among the co-editors were Chudnovsky, Melnichansky, Zorin, and others. The pictures of some of them appear in the anniversary issue.

This issue contains greetings from The DAILY WORKER, Ukrainian Communist Daily, Freiheit, the C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Worker Correspondents of Chicago, and a cable from the former editors: Trotsky, Bukharin, Melchansky.

There are special articles, etc., in this issue by Comrades Orlin, Chramov, Skromny and others.

In general it is a good issue and a credit to the Novy Mir and the Communist press.

Long live the Novy Mir!

Long live the Communist press!

Rebels Press French in Syrian Fighting

BEIRUT, Syria, March 4.—Damascus is enriched by barbed wire barriers. French artillery bombarded rebel groups at Yalda-Yalla Sunday. The rebels have cut the railroads between Kesweh and Damascus.

Over 5,000 strikers, including several hundred women, gathered in the fur manufacturing district at 7:30 a.m. to assert their right to peacefully picket the shops on strike. This was a lucky day for the strikers, with no arrests, and even the attempts of the manufacturers' hired guards failed to provoke any disorder.

In the past two weeks there have been more than 200 strikers arrested while picketing. One hundred of those were discharged and a hundred others received small fines. Ben Gold, general manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, declares that many of these arrests have been made by the manufacturers' agents hired to prevent legal picketing and the Union is prepared to see that no more such unauthorized arrests occur in the future.

Picketing will continue all during the day, with squads of two or three on duty continuously. Strike meetings are also being held daily, with speakers from the Furriers' Union and various other unions in the city.

The Furriers, in their new agreement, which is now drawn up awaiting the outcome of the strike, are demanding a 40-hour week and equal distribution of work in the shop as a method of avoiding unemployment.

McKinley, up for re-election, declared that Secretary of Commerce Hoover and possibly another cabinet officer, would go to Illinois to speak during his primary fight. Only ten days ago McKinley asked Coolidge to help him secure the renomination. The president frankly said he had no intention of mixing in the Illinois campaign.

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McKinley will go to Illinois within two weeks to take the stump for the primaries on April 13.

Seek Universal Draft Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—Declaring that it would be both a peace and a preparedness measure, John R. McGuigg, national commander of the American Legion urged congressional enactment of a universal draft law, in address before the Indianapolis engineering society today. The Legion, he said, favors such a law.

Twice before Mrs. Herman was taken to Bellevue for observation.

STOCK MARKET SAVED FROM TOTAL CRASH

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"CRUSHED!"

That is the word that one of the so-called "progressives" in congress used in depicting the plight of the progressive bloc at the present time.

The speaker was F. H. LaGuardia, progressive republican from New York City, who secured his re-election on the "socialist" ticket.

LaGuardia claims he is still breasting the reactionary tide, putting up a fight every day on the floor of the house, as he says. He claims all the others, who supported LaFollette in the 1924 campaign, have deserted the struggle. It looks that way.

After a thorough investigation, I can find no one who will point out that there is anything really new in the Watson-Parker bill. I can find no one who can point out to me that it offers anything of advantage to the workers on the railroads.

Perhaps this is the reason why such "open shop" railroaders as President Atterbury, of the huge Pennsylvania system, where the shopmen are still on strike, was able to join the railroad brotherhood chiefs in support of it. The indications are that the age-long crime of the brotherhoods is again being repeated; that they are again getting some little favors at the expense of their less fortunate and more bitterly exploited brother workers in the shops. In place of the militant shop workers' unions on the Pennsylvania railroad, for instance, we now have Atterbury's "company unions." This was one of many situations that the railroad brotherhood chiefs had to stomach in order to put thru the Watson-Parker bill. But their powers of digestion seem inexhaustible when it comes to masticating class collaboration schemes.

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Workers (Communist) Party

ANNIVERSARY OF PARIS COMMUNE TO BE OBSERVED

last Day of the Commune," Dramatized

the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Commune will be commemorated in Chicago with a huge demonstration under the auspices of the International Labor Defense. Chicago local D. has grown within the past months to 20,000 collective and individual members, representing 800 branches and affiliated organizations, consequence of this added strength.



Wall of the Communards in Paris.

I. L. D. expects a mass gathering at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium on March 1 for the observance of Paris Commune Day.

The features on the program will be a spectacular short drama of the days of the Communards' stand; or three reels of highly interesting "movies" of Labor Defense and Classar Prisoners' Aid in American and Europe; a stage picture symbolizing the international solidarity of workers in their own class defense; and as speakers, Bishop William Montgomery, Robert Minor and J. W. Johnson.

Various committees are at work preparing this super-program and attending to a wide-spread advertising of the affair. Scores of thousands of fliers, posters and tickets have been issued to do justice to the significance of the Paris Commune and its particular commemoration in Chicago.

Tickets may be bought for 25¢ in advance or for 50¢ at the door. They're now on sale at the I. L. D. office, 23 So. Lincoln, and at various book stores, newspaper offices, etc.

Entertainment and Dance on Saturday at Workers' Lyceum

Everyone must get ready for the entertainment and dance this coming Saturday evening, March 6th, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsh Blvd. The dance will be held under the auspices of the Workers Party, Sub-section No. 6. Everybody is assured good time.

NEW YORK

Red Press Revel

of

The Novy Mir

Russian

Cabaret and Ball

at the

HARLEM CASINO
(Both Halls)

116th St. and Lenox Ave.

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night of the
year!

The Movement for World Trade Union UNITY

By TOM BELL.

Facts—figures—all the most exhaustive material compiled briefly on a most important subject.

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Request Mississippi Governor Not to Sign Anti-Evolution Bill

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Governor Harry L. Whitefield of Mississippi is urged not to sign the anti-evolution bill passed by the state legislature, in a telegram sent by the American Civil Liberties Union. The union proposes to take the bill thru the courts with the Tennessee law if the governor signs. The telegram states that "public school boards can determine teaching according to local sentiment" and adds that "leading churchmen and educators all over the country oppose penalizing the teaching of science."

BOSTON OPENS CLASSES IN COMMUNISM

Form Workers' School in District One

BOSTON, March 4—Boston is now reorganized on the shop and street nuclei basis and the units are beginning to understand their tasks in the new form of organization. Side by side with the general activity of the nuclei, however, the carrying on of the everyday tasks of the party must go a systematic education of the party members, to make them understand fully these tasks, to fit them to perform these tasks more effectively, to increase the theoretical level of the party. Only by a thorough understanding of Communist theory and practice can our members qualify for leadership among the masses of workers.

To this end the Workers' School of Boston has been formed and will begin its sessions early in March with a number of classes designed to infuse the spirit of Leninist theory and practice into the membership of the district.

"Fundamentals of Communism," a course of eight lessons, is the prescribed minimum which every member should cover. Outlined by the Agitprop of the Communist International, it is the basic course for every Communist Party unit should define the comrade best qualified to take the course and then conduct a class on the subject in the unit.

Methods of Work in Shop Nuclei is a course invaluable to party functionaries. At least one member from each unit, preferably the secretary-organizer, should take this course, which will be conducted by Bert Miller, District Organizer.

Classes in English will be given for those who need a better understanding of the language and will differ from the English courses in the public schools in that they will connect the study up with the work in the unions and in the party. It is expected that enrollment in this course will be heavy and a number of classes with competent teachers are planned in different cities throughout the district.

A course in Imperialism for advanced students will be given, taking in the salient features of the present stage of finance capitalism, the conflicts that arise therefrom and the inherent contradictions that will result in the final overthrow of the capitalist system. Max Lerner will conduct this class.

Leninism, a class in the theory and tactics of our movement, is open to advanced students who have the necessary grasp of economics and history. H. J. Canter, District Agitprop Director, will act as instructor.

Classes are planned in trade unionism and in Workers' Correspondence if the registration is sufficient.

Enrollment cards are in the hands of all units and all comrades who are desirous of taking courses should register at once at 36 Causeway Street, party headquarters. A fee of one dollar will be charged to cover expenses for the term. Enroll now. Do not delay. A strong Workers' School in Boston means a strong, healthy party in District One.

AKRON ORGANIZES DEFENSE COUNCIL FOR FOREIGN-BORN

Eleven Organizations Join in Move

(Special to The Daily Worker)

AKRON, Ohio, March 4.—A very successful conference was held here, resulting in the organization of a council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. Eleven organizations sent delegates to the conference, which was filled with enthusiasm and determination to wage a stiff campaign in behalf of the foreign-born workers of the city.

Delegate E. Triva opened the meeting, explaining its purpose, and then introduced the speaker of the conference, Sadie Anter. She analyzed the bills now before congress to register, photograph and fingerprint the foreign-born workers in this country and clearly showed that these were a menace not only to the alien workers in this country, but to the entire labor movement of the United States.

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What the Bills Will Do.

"If you walk on the streets you are in danger of being stopped by a policeman, who will demand your registration card. If you have none, it will be all right for the time being. If you proceed a few steps further, another cop will stop you, and that can continue no matter where you are. You will be safe nowhere."

"The American worker, who cannot be distinguished by his looks, will be exposed to the same interference. But the main purpose of the bill is to lower the conditions, first of the foreign-born workers who are the predominating elements in the basic industries of the country, and then all workers in this country. This is the menace, and we must challenge it by means of Councils for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. These bills must not pass, and if the workers of this country organize, they will not pass."

Elect Executive Committee.

An executive committee of nine was elected, with E. Triva as president, A. S. secretary, and P. Jasmin, treasurer. A mass meeting will be held here in the near future to mobilize the workers of the city against the vicious bill.

The conference adopted a resolution denouncing this legislation and calling on all working class bodies to agitate against it.

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Free copies of the YOUNG WORKER, Tribune Robotnicza, Pravda, and Honor and Truth, can be secured from Frank Alder, 821 Clydesdale St., Milwaukee.

ELECTRICITY IS DANGER IN MINE SAYS ENGINEER

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Electricity may soon be the greatest hazard in American coal mines, declares D. Harrington, consulting engineer of Salt Lake City, in the Industrial Safety issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The use of electricity is increasing by leaps and bounds in our coal mines. Harrington says, and "looks as probably the greatest cause of future fires and explosions, as well as causing numerous electrocutions, etc., by contact." Harrington insists that "electrical installations underground should be made fully as carefully as in surface buildings" and suggests proper precautions for use of electricity in our increasingly mechanized mines.

Blames Speed-up System.

The engineer complains that "a large amount of the lack of safety in our coal mines is due to interference of outsiders who never see even the outside of the mines and certainly do not in any manner endanger their own lives by going into mines made unsafe by their orders." Harrington blames the speed-up order of the business management by men who "frequently know little or nothing of coal mining—having been chosen because of family connections to higher officials," etc., for ruthlessly endangering workers' lives in mines by forcing disregard of safety measures.

Mining Laws Unenforced.

The engineer charges that not only mining company officials, but even miners are not fully informed on the best safety devices, the miners could not install safety devices anyway. He charges that fire bosses and foremen are too often ignorant and strangely get by examinations that would make college graduates blink, that these smaller mine officials are dominated by company higher ups who "have practically no legal responsibility for the safety of underground workers."

He asserts that mining laws in most states are out of date and "practically never enforced."

Dangers to Miners.

The greatest present dangers to workers in American coal mines are: explosions and fires; non-inflammable but asphyxiating gases which are sometimes invisible, odorless and tasteless; falls of roof and coal which kill four times as many workers as explosions do; underground haulage, causing one and a half times the fatalities of explosions. Over 700,000 underground mine workers are subject to these industrial hazards daily. Of the \$50,000 coal mine workers in the United States there are about 2,500 killed annually and over 30,000 incapacitated for over 14 days; 75,000 to 100,000 slightly injured. The fatality rate in United States coal mines per 1,000 workers is two to three times that in Great Britain or France, where mining conditions are more difficult.

Best Mines "None Too Safe."

Harrington reiterates the reduction of accidents which rock dusting would bring, the value of watering around working faces, exclusion of open lights, provision of good ventilation, and suggests many other safety measures which would have saved many miners' lives. He states that the term "nongaseous mine is a misnomer" and that "all precautions now thought necessary for the most dangerously gaseous mine should be taken for every mine; even then our coal mines would be none too safe."

Send in that sub!

A Communist Classic

The Theory and Practice of

LENINISM

by I. STALIN



The principles of our great leader—his contribution to Communist theory—his service to the world Communist movement—

All these are the subject of this booklet, written by a close co-worker of LENIN and the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party. It is one of those splendid contributions sure to remain a classic of Communist literature.

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WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

LOVESTONE TO GREET TRUMBULL AT YOUNG WORKERS BANQUET

All Working Class Organizations Are Requested to Send Official Delegations to Greet Walter Trumbull on His Release from Alcatraz Military Prison.

That will be some of the additional attractive features arranged by the Young Workers (Communist) League by the banquet to welcome Walter Trumbull back to the ranks of the militant working class movement.

All working class organizations, youth and adult, are requested to take this question up immediately and send their official delegations. The banquet takes place on Sunday evening, March 7, 1926, at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted street.

YOUNG TEXTILE WORKERS OF PASSAIC SEE CLASS STRUGGLE

By HARRY H. FOX.

The first time in history of the labor movement the young textile strikers of Passaic, N. J., have realized that they belong to the working class.

Before the strike they did not realize that they were a class. They believed that the bosses, the mayor, the judges and the police, who are the representatives of the republican party and democratic party controlled by the big millionaires, were their friends.

But they soon found out who are their friends and who are their enemies.

When they came out on strike and went on the picket line early in the morning, they found the police stationed in the mills and outside protecting the property of the bosses and driving away the pickets so that the scabs could get into the mill.

So when these young textile workers who went out on the picket line early in the morning and seeing the police stationed at every mill ready to disturb their picket lines, they began to think, many of them asking each other why do they disturb our picket line. Haven't we got a right to walk on the sidewalk? Don't we pay taxes? Does everything belong to the bosses?

And as the strike went along the strikers arranged a parade and they invited the mayor to march with them. The majestic mayor refused to march with the workers that have elected him to office. These young textile workers kept on saying to each other, if the mill bosses or the business men would have invited the mayor to go on a parade with them he would not have refused. Many strikers said that the mayor will not walk with cheap people. The working people are considered cheap people. It is not to his honor to walk with the working people that have elected him.

Yes, they have learned another lesson. When they wanted to cross the bridge to Clifton, many of them living in Clifton, they were met by the clubs of the police of Clifton and Garfield, their heads split, throwing women to the ground, clubbing them and arresting and giving them 30 to 60 days' sentences for doing nothing.

They have realized that the mayor, the judges and police are controlled by the bosses. They also realized that the republican party and democratic party are parties of the bosses.

The strikers say we belong to the working class. We will fight the bosses. Especially the young workers are very enthusiastic. They sing working class songs, they write articles about the strike in the Young Worker and the DAILY WORKER.

In one of the strikers' halls a young girl took a Young Worker in her hands and hollered to the boys selling the local capitalist paper: "Get away from here with these rotten bosses' papers."

Holding in her arms the Young Worker, she hollered: "This is the working class paper."

This is the spirit of the young textile strikers of Passaic.

YOUNG WORKERS EXPLOITED IN ST. LOUIS BOX FACTORY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Last year while looking for a job I applied at the Fehling Bros. Box Co. in St. Louis.

There were about ten young fellows assembled outside the gate, which

was something unusual, for in the

preceding three months of job-hunting

there had been anywhere from

20 to 50 unemployed congregated at

every advertised vacancy.

As we stood waiting for someone to

summon us there was the usual swapping of job-hunting reminiscences.

One of the applicants pessimistically asserted he had heard the box company was a "damned poor paying place." Judging from the previous talk all the shops in the city were "damned poor paying places!"

The boss called us aside after a

while and after the usual preliminaries

said he needed two boys who were

willing to work for 20 cents an hour.

The ad had not stated the number

wanted, but had just said, "Boys

Wanted," thus getting a large number to apply.

Dismay was apparent on all their

faces and I was not exactly jubilant.

FIRST PRIZE WINNER.

MINNEAPOLIS
STEEL COMBINE
HAS 'NEW' POLICYLengthen Hours, Speed
Up Workers, Cut Wages

By a Worker Correspondent
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 4.—The Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co., the largest manufacturing plant in Minneapolis, is starting its second year of production under a new policy. The substance of this new policy is "larger production and further reduction in economies." So reads the report. With these words the company describes its scheme of intensifying the exploitation of the workers employed in its shops.

Introduce Speed-Up.

W. C. McFarlane, who is now president of the company, came to Minneapolis last year from Chicago as an "efficiency expert." The effect of his work was immediately felt by the workers. All production was put on a piece work basis. The nine-hour day was established as the minimum work day. The night shift worked 11 and a half hours, five nights a week. Overtime required many workers to put in twelve and fourteen hours.

This was followed by a systematic cutting of the piece rates. Work was rushed thru at a terrible pace and piled up in all corners of the shops. By the middle of summer the lay-off began. The majority of workers were turned onto the streets.

This January the company opened up again on a large scale. This time with the system better organized and more oppressive. All production workers work ten hours and overtime. The average rate for a skilled mechanic is sixty cents an hour. It is only by the most intense work that piece worker can make more. For working 12 and 14 hours at the machines the workers receive a measly seven dollars.

Foremen Organize.

An incident happened in the machine shop which is of real interest. The foremen, who are also being oppressed by the "new economics," organized and approached the company with a demand for more wages. They were turned down. Then they tried to get something out of their men.

Leo Crumholtz, foreman on the balcony, approached his men with the "soft stuff" that they were making more money than he was. He put a proposition up to them by which he would guarantee them sixty cents an hour providing that they would give him one-half of what they made over that. The men saw thru the idea and were not in the mood to accept it. How far the company was behind this move to speed up workers cannot be determined.

Workers Must Join Union.

The workers in the shop should follow the example of the foremen and organize for higher wages and shorter hours, and attain their demands fighting the company and not going with the company as the foremen attempted to do.

The new policy is part of the policy of the steel trust to beat down the standard of living of the American workers. This is the local expression of this campaign. The only way that the workers can prevent this onslaught on the American workers is by organizing into strong unions.

Painters' Local Insists
on Company Living Up
to Union Conditions

By a Worker Correspondent

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 4.—At the last meeting of Painters Local No. 186 the business agent reported a job at the Powers Mercantile Co. a large department store, where the company wanted sixteen men to work ten hours a night. The union decided that the job should be done by thirty-two workers working on two shifts of six hours.

This was the proper decision for the union to make for it gives employment to a larger number of workers and does not let a few hog big wages. The men will be paid time and a half for night work, and this will mean nine hours pay for them. Actions such as these by an organization show the workers who are not organized the benefits of organization.

Greetings Received
From Comrade in USSR

(By a Worker Correspondent)
Comrade Ounufry Michaluk, formerly of South Bend, Ind., who is at present in the agricultural commune "California" in Soviet Russia, in a letter to the Russian District Committee of W. P. Chicago writes:

"Greetings to all comrades and members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. Best wishes for your work of building up the party of building Communism."

"Long live Communism!"

"With the Communist greetings,
"ONUFRY MICHALUK."

Worker Correspondence
1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

THE WINNERS

The First Prize, Bukharin's Historical Materialism, goes to a steel worker in Minneapolis, Minn., who shows up the methods used by the company to install the speed-up system and to cut wages, and urges organized resistance by the workers. His article: "Minneapolis Steel Combine Has New Policy," appears on this page.

The Second Prize, Leon Trotsky's Literature and Revolution, goes to a New York dressmaker who has written on the organization drive conducted by the rank and file members. Her article: "New York Dressmakers' Rank and File Committee Do Good Work in Organization Drive," appears on this page.

The Third Prize, Lenin and Organization, goes to a window cleaner in Chicago who compares the worker's life under American capitalism with that of the workers in Soviet Russia giving as an example the case of a worker who froze his hand while at work. His article, "Window Cleaner Freezes Hand on Job and Starves," appears on this page.

Win a Prize Next Week!

First Prize.—An original DAILY WORKER cartoon by one of the noted American Communist artists, Robert Minor, Fred Ellis or Lydia Gibson.

Second Prize.—Marx Capital, Volume I.

Third Prize.—China's Awakening by James A. Dolson, a book that every militant worker will want to read.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER.

NEW YORK DRESSMAKERS' RANK
AND FILE COMMITTEES DO GOOD
WORK IN ORGANIZATION DRIVE

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The New York dressmakers are on the job organizing the non-union shops with "rank and file committees." With the motto, "Early to bed tonight and tomorrow at six be ready to go out," the chairman adjourned one of the meetings that were held to discuss the organization of the non-union shops.

For a long time the organization work in the ladies' garment industry was neglected due to the methods of organizing that were used by the former administration of the union. They were afraid of the members of the union becoming revolutionary thru participating in real organization work and tried to keep them from doing so.

Members Drawn Into Work.

The new administration wants the organization and other important work of the union to be handled by the members themselves. They have succeeded in making the members of the union active. No wonder the bosses have always supported the right wing.

The next morning altho it took me over an hour to travel I was at the arrangement hall at 6:30. I had expected to be the first one there, but to my surprise I found the hall already filled with workers—men and women of all ages. Not a shadow of fear could be found on those enthusiastic faces. They were all impatient to get to work. They all wanted to be on the first committee.

At last the committees are sent out. We walk to the first shop we have picked ready to meet any obstacle. This is the first day of the campaign and the bosses are unprepared. They laugh at the idea of the rank and file committees organizing their shops. We go up to the third floor telling the elevator men starting at us that there was an ad in the paper looking for workers.

Boss Enraged.

Another minute and we quickly open the door and walk over to the workers at the machines to ask them to join the union. Some of them quit their work and come with us, the others follow. The boss enraged at our success picks up an iron and tries to hit one of the union girls. The iron is quickly taken from him by one of his own workers, and he watches—biting his lips—his entire shop walk out with us.

When I come in Sunday morning I find a room filled with material enough for two days' work. I steal out in order to get away. On Monday morning I am sure to get a "bawling out."

Ventilation Poor.

The sterilizing room is so hot and stuffy that no ventilation except a small half-closed window, and this is so situated that when there is a high wind or storm the window must be kept closed.

When a sterilizer door is opened hot air comes out with heavy pressure and goes right into the nostrils and makes one feel the nostrils becoming dryer and dryer.

The worst part of it is that very often while I am sterilizing I am called upon to take over some specimens to the Institute, which is located across the street. This has to be done in a hurry. Wet with perspiration and wearing light clothes, one must run to do this work. For all this we get \$62 a month, with meals that are badly prepared.

We return to the arrangements hall tired but victorious.

At least in this organization drive the workers are drawn into the work, the struggles of the union. The union is being built up into a stronger and more powerful organization than we ever had.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

Why Not Become a
Worker Correspondent?

Worker Correspondents' Magazine



This is the cover of the Worker-Peasant Correspondent, official organ of the Russian worker and peasant correspondents. It has been published for two years as a monthly and now it is a bi-monthly.

COMRADES MEET ON A TRAIN

By M. PERLIN.
(Worker Correspondent)

There is a common saying: "Tell me who your friend is, and I will tell you who you are."

But to-day, we have another means of being able to recognize people of our ideals, and that is in the books, journals, and papers they read.

It is true that some people read certain material that is not in harmony with their opinions, for the purpose of information, but these without exception also read their own literature. Therefore, we can easily judge our company by the material they read.

On a recent trip from Chicago to St. Louis, I wanted to read my DAILY WORKER paper. I was somewhat repelled, because my environment was entirely strange to me. It is true that all the people in the train were reading newspapers and journals, but the predominant type of literature was that of the conductor call out St. Louis. Here we had to depart. We bid each other a hearty good-bye, and concluded that one can easily recognize a comrade, by the literature he reads.

her companion, who was her brother. We are both member of the Workers Party," he said.

A discussion followed immediately about the U. S. S. R. conditions in China, and the recent coal strike, which was so badly betrayed by union bureaucrats.

A short time flew by, and we heard the conductor call out St. Louis. Here we had to depart. We bid each other a hearty good-bye, and concluded that one can easily recognize a comrade, by the literature he reads.

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J. LOUIS ENGAHL Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

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The Crisis in the Passaic Strike

Desperate in face of the determined stand of the 10,000 mill strikers the Passaic exploiters of labor have ordered their gunmen, the police, to inaugurate the terror against men, women and children. Tear bombs in the hands of the liveried lackeys of capitalism had to be supplemented by streams of water from high pressure hose manipulated by the city fire department. Arrests were few, the objective of the thugs and gunmen being to cripple the strikers with clubs and poison them with gas bombs. This campaign of frightfulness is arousing the thinking elements of the nation. The publicity from outside sources was unfavorable to the police and the Passaic city administration; photos showing the uniformed bullies in action appeared throughout the country, so the cameramen were assaulted and their cameras destroyed in order to stop publication of the damning evidence of murderous assaults upon the strikers.

In spite of these savage assaults the lines of the strikers hold firmly. So flagrant and brutal has been the action of the authorities that even the Tammanyite governor of the state, A. Harry Moore, expresses sentiments of sympathy with the strikers; but these expressions are a prelude to calling out the militia. If the militia come into the city they will assist the police in their clubbing and supplement police terror with ruthless devices of their own. Moore is the servant of the open shop interests of New Jersey and his words of sympathy are mere camouflage to conceal the mailed fist.

It is reported in the *New York Times* that department of justice agents are also in Passaic snooping around to detect "Communist influence" in the strike. It would be well for these agents of a thorny rotten department of the United States government to get busy protecting Attorney General Sargent and the Coolidge administration from the expose that will be carried to every part of the nation regarding their protection of the Mellon aluminum trust. Incidentally some of the progressive senators and congressmen might make it hot for Mellon, Coolidge and Sargent by launching an investigation of the Passaic strike and the role of the federal slaves in aiding the mill owners beat down the wages of the mill

Mr. Insull's Man Smith

Mr. Frank L. Smith of Dwight, Illinois, chairman of the state commerce commission, and candidate for the republican nomination for United States senator, is indignant because someone has raked up his record as a lackey of the notorious scab shop apostle, Samuel Insull, the public utilities magnate of Chicago. Smith, as head of the commerce commission, made the path easy for Insull to grab a railroad in southern Illinois for the price of junk.

Mr. McKinley, the Champaign traction magnate, who is being opposed by Smith, is a competitor of Insull. So it is to the interest of the Insull combine to oust its competitor from down state and place its own tool, Frank L. Smith, in his place. Since Smith has been a good and faithful servant of Insull in enabling the public utilities octopus of Chicago to gouge high gas rates out of the public, he has merited promotion, so Insull will endeavor to reward him by sending him to the senate where he can display his talents by serving all the public utility combines and the other combinations of capital on a national scale.

It is Mr. Insull's Mr. Smith who is supported by John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The inevitable fate of the labor faker playing capitalist politics is to find himself lined up in the camp of the worst enemies of organized labor—there is precisely where Walker and Fitzpatrick are at the present.

No wonder these scoundrels oppose a labor party; a class party of labor would either expose them or force them to break with the crooked political machines of capitalism. Organized labor in Illinois must march over the political corpses of the Walkers and Fitzpatricks to a class party and challenge both Smith, the traction tool, and McKinley, the traction magnate, in the coming congressional and senatorial elections.

Coolidge Turns Down McKinley

Senator William B. McKinley, the Champaign traction magnate, who is one of those unfortunate senators who faces the expiration of his six-year term next year and hence must stand for re-election this year, has been turned down flat by Coolidge. The world court senator from Illinois finds his support being shot from under him by the verbal barrage of the anti-court senators, Borah and Jim Reed, who have recently been roaring around these parts.

Mr. McKinley, in desperation, appealed to the Mellon-Coolidge gang to send in some administration orators and place the official White House stamp of approval upon his candidacy. Since McKinley supported Coolidge's world court program it is not strange that the senator should expect the president to return the favor. But the Mellon-Coolidge machine dare not take any such chances. If the soup kitchen statesman, Mr. Hoover, and the sunflower senator, Mr. Curtis, should be sent into the Illinois senatorial conflict by Washington, in response to McKinley's request for official approval, and then the election goes against the Illinois senator this fall it will be a direct slap in the face, a repudiation, of Coolidge.

If Coolidge and the pro-court gang were certain that the voters of the country were, as he claims they are, back of the adherence of this government to the world court, he would not hesitate to lend the necessary assistance, but his advisers perceive the rising tide of anti-court sentiment and they dare not risk the "reputation" of the brigand imperialist crew at Washington, in order to save McKinley or any of the other embattled crusaders of the House of Morgan.

A few of the heroes may fall in the battle of 1926, but the such an eventuality will be regrettable, it will not be utterly disastrous, for there is still the more important presidential battle of 1928. And it is toward 1928 that Coolidge looks with apprehension, hence he must tread softly today.

The 7th Anniversary of the Communist International

March 5, 1919—March 5, 1926

By H. M. WICKS.

THE Communist International, whose mission in history it is to mobilize, train and lead the proletarian masses to the conquest of world imperialism, enters its eighth year on March 5th. For seven years it has stood as the beacon light to guide the oppressed of the earth as they tread the blood-stained path toward the liberation of mankind from the debasing slavery of capitalism. The inheritor of the best traditions of the revolutionary movement from the time Marx and Engels first issued the clarion call to action in the Communist Manifesto, down to this very day, the Communist International has surmounted every barrier thrown in its path by the agents of capitalism. It has met and defeated alike the most sinister machinations of the avowed imperialists and those last reserves of a decadent capitalism, the social-democrats and opportunists of every stripe. Its seven year's record of leadership proves that it will be able to surmount every future barrier that history can impose upon it.

Even its most bitter enemies, maligning and vilifying the Comintern and its leaders, must concede that it is today more powerful than ever. When, after the defeat of the German revolution, the stifling of the Hungarian proletarian state, the fierce crushing of the advance guard of the revolutionary proletariat in many countries of Europe, it was evident that capitalism was to experience a new lease of life, thru a temporary revival, most sinister opportunist tendencies began to manifest themselves within the ranks of the parties of the International, itself. The political soil out of which springs opportunism was ready for cultivation. But the Communist International was able to recognize, isolate and exterminate from its various sections these blighting tendencies. It came into existence fighting against the immeasurable treachery of the heroes of the old Second International who had sunk

into the slough of opportunism during the long period preceding the imperialist war and who were so wedded to the formulas of parliamentary democracy that their social-patriotism was the inevitable and shameful climax. The tremendous defeat of the proletariat administered by the alliance of social-traitors and imperialists before the war made imperative the abandonment of the Second International, the International of ineffable infamy, and the creation of a Third International. Forces in various nations were working toward that end, when the defeat at the beginning of the war was somewhat compensated for by the

magnificent victory of the Russian proletariat under the leadership of the Bolsheviks in 1917. In Russia and in the Second International the Bolsheviks had struggled against every form of opportunism. They were familiar with the soil from which it sprang and able to perceive its first symptoms. So when the Third International was born into being at the call of the victorious Bolsheviks every precaution was taken to guard against this menace raising its head.

IT was the years of experience with

opportunist tendencies that enables the Communist International to safely rid itself of these barnacles

Political Committee of the Leading Party of the Communist International



Top—Zinoviev, Bukharin, Rykov, Trotsky. Center: Stalin. Bottom: Voroshilov, Molotov, Tomsky, Kalinin.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

By James Shields (Johannesburg).

On December 26 to 28 there was held in Cape Town the 4th conference of the Communist Party of South Africa. The changing situation in the political field, the growth of trade unionism among the natives, and the proposed segregation policy of the government were examined and reviewed, and the lines of action of the party for 1926 discussed and decided upon.

A big portion of the delegates' time was occupied with dealing with the party organization in order to secure the proper machinery for putting our policy into practice, and it was decided that the system of area groups adopted in order to increase the recruiting work of the party and effectively organize the sale of the party organ and literature.

Organize Trade Union Factions.

The conference revealed the weakness of the party's trade union connections and the need for definitely organizing nuclei within the trade unions to advocate the unity of all sections of workers, to counteract the strongly existing racial prejudice, and to bring the question of international trade union unity to the forefront.

It was agreed that a more systematic education of membership in the party program should be undertaken in order to equip our members for their tasks and to facilitate the work of recruiting new blood for the party—one of the most important needs of the moment.

With regard to the proposed segregation policy of the government, which aims at taking away the franchise of the native in the Cape province, etc., the conference decided to commence a campaign condemning these reactionary proposals, and mobilizing an opposition to prevent them being put into operation.

Organize Indian Workers.

The Asiatic bill was reported upon by Commander De Norman, who pointed out that it was aimed against the wealthy Indian traders, leaving the Indian workers practically unaffected. He urged the party to establish contact with the Indian workers in Natal with a view to organizing them for the struggle for their demands, chief of which were increased wages, shorter hours and an equal status with the European worker. The working class aspect of the Indian question in South Africa was strongly stressed, and the party decided to act accordingly.

One of the most important items on the agenda was that which dealt with the land and peasant question. A long discussion revealed the terrible conditions of the agricultural workers and poor peasants, and the necessity for formulating a program embodying their demands in order to rally them against capitalism.

More than half (55 per cent) of the capital of the bank is held by state industry, 13 per cent of which is held by syndicates.

State, municipal and other organizations own 32.2 per cent of the capital,

state and "mixed" commercial organizations hold more than 4 per cent, co-operatives 2.7 per cent; credit organizations, 2.5 per cent, transport, 1.4 per cent and individuals, 1.1 per cent.

Forward Act As Strikebreaker.

Not only do the fur strikers have to contend with the police, gangster and bosses but they have to contend with all the black forces of the socialist party which is trying to undermine the morale and militancy of the striker, by poisoning the minds of some of the workers with deliberate lies and falsehoods, and with the aid of their yellow sheet. The Forward they are trying to confuse the strikers with false statements of wanting to settle with the trimming fur manufacturers with less demands than submitted to the fur manufacturers association, and these demands the trimming manufacturers have rejected. These actions of the socialists show their insincerity in the class struggle and toward the workers.

From many sources reports come in

that there is a very strong dissatisfaction with the leadership of the association of Mr. Samuel. They claim that unless Mr. Samuel quits fighting the union, they will be forced to leave the association and settle with the union, because Samuel's policy will ruin their business as many bosses were ruined in the strike of 1920.

7,000 FURRIERS MARCH THRU NEW YORK'S STREETS

(Continued from Page 1)

straction was the big line of marching women workers, which was headed by Lena Greenberg who is chairlady of the women's strike committee. The women workers have shown their militancy and ability in this strike, and on the picket line they have proven to be the best of pickets.

The fur manufacturers have at their services numerous gangsters and the whole police force with their industrial squads who beat, club and make wholesale arrests of workers, the old conditions the fur workers were reduced to slaves, for whenever the boss desired he could hire and fire the workers. No one dared protest.

Kaufman Aided Bosses.

They were able to do this by virtue of an agreement between the bosses and the Kaufman administration. When the workers complained to the union bureaucrats, they were thrown out of the office. When the left wing administration got into power with the aid of the workers there was no other alternative but to get conditions for the workers so that they will be treated as union workers and not as slaves.

When the workers submitted their demands to the bosses, they were answered with a kickout. The fur workers were forced to go on strike. They are out to day full of enthusiasm and determination to win the demands.

They are proving it by the big mass demonstrations they are holding every Monday morning.

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that there is a very strong dissatisfaction with the leadership of the association of Mr. Samuel. They claim that unless Mr. Samuel quits fighting the union, they will be forced to leave the association and settle with the union, because Samuel's policy will ruin their business as many bosses were ruined in the strike of 1920.

Educating Class Fighters

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

During the war the worker sang a popular ditty: "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier!"

Correct! He didn't "raise" his boy for his girl at all.

The Board of Education "raises" him for him—thru the Public Schools, the schools where the bosses and the landlords "raise" workers' children to be their soldiers and their slaves.

The Public School is only one of a host of institutions thru which the bosses and landlords "raise" our young for their class purposes.

To "bring up" the workers "right" for the bosses of land and industry, they must poison the minds of the workers. That is the reason for all the printed pipe-dreams, puzzles, prize-fights, prizes for putting picayune problems.

The movies, too, "raise" our young by the millions. They glorify the "good" employee, the man who will best serve the interests of the bosses' class, the "loyal patriot" the "100 per cent American" who will slave for the boss; in time of strike scab for him, at all times turn the governing power over to him, fight his imperialistic wars for him, die in the field for him or return crippled to sell pencils on the street corner for him.

Yes, the bosses and landlords "raise" our young workers to be any

thing they've a mind to, thru numberless institutions in their control; and every conscious worker must move to counter that "education."

The worker lives the life of an exploited worker; he must learn to think in terms of fighting against his exploiters.

Against the weight of their efforts to raise our class-children for their class-ends we must throw the weight of our class-effort.

A Workers' School comes to serve as a great center of working-class education, to "raise" the workers to clear, class-conscious, militant champions of the working class; to prepare thousands to live and labor in the light of class-knowledge, the knowledge of his class history, the realization of his historic destiny. A worker having this background no longer moves in the struggles of the workers as a slavish nonentity, but as a conscious force for working-class emancipation.

All hail! The Workers' School and the enlightened sons and daughters of the working class!

Call Roosevelt from the Dead

PANA, Ill., March 4.—Mrs. Catherine Budds, 88, is dead here, leaving 163 descendants.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Chicago Workers

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for

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Robert Minor
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Working Women and War

By IDA DAILES.

A GRAND spectacle is being presented on the world stage for the benefit of the working class by those greatest showmen the world has ever known, the statesmen of world capitalism. The newspapers are flooded with stories about the world court, the league of nations, and various elaborate schemes for the preservation of the "peace of nations."

WITH the establishment of private ownership and production for profits came the expansion of the capitalist nations beyond their home boundaries. Surplus products had to be disposed of, cheaper labor had to be found, new sources of raw material had to be conquered.

Thus began the search for new markets. Armed with bibles, guns and whiskey, the knights of capitalism set out on their holy mission. Bloody wars of conquest made slaves of millions of backward people and divided the world up among the great capitalist powers. Finally the capitalist nations entrenched themselves in every corner of the globe.

But the system is such that it cannot stop of itself. Capitalism seeks ever greater fields of exploitation—what the statesmen call "spheres of influence." So the struggle turned from the search for new markets to the striving for domination in the world market. And such a struggle means war—the sacrifice of millions of workers in the unholy cause of satisfying the greed of the capitalist class.

TO make war requires men and money. The working class furnishes both. But the capitalists cannot go before the workers and say: "We need you on the battlefield. You must kill for us and be killed for us. Our position on the world market is threatened and we must cripple the country that holds this threat over us. For the sake of our profits: Go forth! Kill and be killed!" No, such frankness would be impossible. No worker would lift a hand—except, perhaps to strike down those who would speak these words. Yet this is the reality back of the grand slogans with which the workers are driven to murder their brother-workers of other lands. To cover up the reality the press-agents of capitalism get busy and turn out grand, idealistic slogans, gaged in promoting some noble cause.

IT is not necessary to go over in detail the history of the years since the war. These years have brought bitter disillusionment to those workers who were fooled by the lies of the capitalists—years that have thrown into the scrap-heap all the glittering paste jewels which dazzled their eyes.

All the "little" wars that have been going on, the stirrings of protest in the East, the enslavement of the German working class by the Dawes Plan, the tricky behavior of the French franc, widespread unemployment in England with no signs of permanent relief—all these and many other signs point to the fact that the problems of world capitalism are far from settled.

History has taught us our lessons. It is easy to see that another world war is threatening. This time a war more horrible and more destructive than any other that went before—with highly perfected poison gases, aeroplanes to wipe out a city in a night, new and more powerful instruments of murder being invented every day.

In this country, the propaganda for Citizens' Military Training Camps, for



"The Proletarian Woman," drawn by Fred Ellis for the New Magazine of The Daily Worker.

military training in the schools and colleges, and for "preparedness for defensive purposes," makes obvious that our own capitalists are far from being asleep-on the job. They are preparing the victims for the next war.

It will be the brothers, the sweethearts, the husbands, the sons of the working class women, the fathers of the working class children, who will

be called to make the next "great sacrifice" in the name of PROFIT.

It will be the working women and their children who will take the places of their men on the land, in the factories, mines and mills.

It is only when the working men and women realize the world-unity of their interests as a class that they

will no longer be fooled by the lies of their bosses. It is only then that they will realize that "my country" is truth for the capitalists, but an empty dream for the workers; that "democracy" is a humbug in the mouth of the capitalist class, and that democracy can only exist, in reality, in a workers' state.

Some Lessons of the Finnish Civil War

By a Red Guardist.

THE lessons of the class war in Finland, in 1918—January to May—have not yet been made sufficiently available for the comrades of other countries. There is a pamphlet of Comrade O. W. Kusinen, "The Finnish Revolution, A Self-Criticism," which is available in English, but is very little known in this country. In Finnish there are many publications on the question from both sides which give interesting material about conditions before and during this armed struggle of the classes, where the proletariat was compelled to take up arms without being prepared for it and in which it made some of the same mistakes as were made in the Paris Commune.

In "White Finland" there is published in six large volumes a history of "The Finnish War of Liberation"—so these allies of the German call their murderous warfare against the toilers of their own country. From this the following lessons can be drawn:

1. The preparations of the whites. As early as 1917, a military commission was appointed, whose first task was to investigate the geographical terrain, and especially to seek a basis for operation. They selected the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia in middle-western Finland. The reasons were: The population is of conservative middle peasantry, where a strong sentiment had been aroused against the Reds and the Russian soldiers. In this region there was a big railway center with roads running to the north, east and south, and west to the future white capital, Vasa. From this point it was possible to have connections with the western countries over the sea and north of the gulf. The whites had already made arrangements to get financial help, arms and supplies from Germany (officially) and from Sweden (unofficially). As is known, the Germans sent troops to Red Finland to the rear of the Reds, which decided the outcome of the civil war.

The lesson: In the sense of military preparations and foreign connections, the whites were well-prepared; the reds had neglected these matters.

2. A plan to isolate the Russian military by surprise, was worked out. As the war with Germany was still pending, there were small Russian detachments scattered thru Finland, and the revolutionary soldiers were friendly towards the Finnish Reds, the workers and poor peasants. The whites organized besieging rings of armed "white" organizations around every unit and even succeeded in isolating them from each other, and from the Finnish Red Guards. The preparations of the latter to frustrate these plans were too late, as a result of the lack of an intelligence service.

3. Preparations to clean out Reds from the hinterland. There were big industrial centers in north Finland, saw-mills and lumber works, and a rebellious, poor peasantry. To capture the southern part of East Bothnia would give the whites an opportunity to strike a blow against these Reds and to make their own rear safe. The whites succeeded in carrying out this plan. They were met by hard fighting on the side of the industrial workers and rural scouts, but succeeded in crushing them.

4. The military leadership. There were a number of former officers among the Finnish bourgeoisie. Some of them had been officers in the Finnish army, dissolved by czarism in 1901, and some had been officers in the czarist army. Then the whites had made arrangements to get staff and noncommissioned officers from Sweden and Germany. Then they had over two thousand "Jegers"—bourgeois youths, students and even peasants and workers, who had gone to Germany during the war in order to get military training. Most of them had honest intentions of preparing themselves for a fight against czarism in order to liberate Finland. They were regarded as adventurers by a big part of the Finnish bourgeoisie, which lined up with czarism for their profits in producing war supplies. But when power in Russia passed into the hands of the workers and peasants, the big bourgeoisie managed to get those patriots to fight the Finnish toilers under the cover of "ousting the Russians." But hundreds of these boys did not let themselves be fooled by this trickery and were held in Germany either as prisoners or as war-workers. The Reds were very poorly prepared as regards military leadership.

5. The general staff. The military committee of the whites was replaced by a centralized staff under the leadership of General Gustav Manner-

heim, a foreign count, registered among the Finnish nobility, but wholly Russified as a general in the czarist army. He was secretly appointed by the Finnish government, January 16, to be commanding general of the white forces. He organized a staff of trained officers, each head of his department. The Red Staff was not at first composed of capable military leaders and was not centralized.

6. The headquarters of the staff. For this the city of Vasa was selected, as the capital Helsingfors in the south was considered likely to fall into the hands of the reds. This calculation was correct and the whites had an effective center from the very beginning. Later the white staff was removed to the railroad center, Seinajoki.

7. Accuracy in details. As Mannerheim, disguised as a traveling salesman, was on his way from Helsingfors to Vasa, he was almost arrested in Tammerfors, the industrial center of Finland, where the Reds were especially strong. The Russian soldiers, who inspected the passports, suspected him of being an officer and demanded him to come to the station for questioning. The "white" history tells us: "Mannerheim began to dress himself (it was in a sleeper) when a young man ("white") dressed as a railway employee, passing, explained to the soldier that the passport was all right and that they did not have the right to bother the travelers." The soldiers dropped the case, and the whites had their leader.—The Reds were not careful in details.

8. The connections. The first task of the white staff was to organize connections with the white guard centers all over the country. They had eleven secret district centers. Messages to the staff came under the address of the Vasa City Administration. The whites also had the support of the telegraph operators. The quartermaster was in charge of all means of communication.—The intelligence service and the communication of the Reds were very poorly organized.

9. The supply of weapons. The white staff had the available weapons already registered and took energetic steps to hasten the sending of guns and ammunition from Sweden and Germany. They bought also weapons from the Russian officers and speculating soldiers. The surprised Russian military units were compelled to surrender their supplies. The Reds were very slow in arming themselves. The rank and file, alarmed by the secret preparations of the whites, demanded weapons, but the leaders were not energetic enough in supplying them.

10. The first alarms. The members of the White Guards were alarmed with exaggerated messages concerning some smaller fights in southern Finland and alleged sending of troops to the north. The "White" staff regarded these small occurrences as signs of threatening war, and was correct. The Reds did not fully understand this.

11. Threats and bluffs. The Whites circulated rumors among the Russian soldiers about the strength of the whites, and organized peasant parades to make an impression on them. In this way they gained time and succeeded in disheartening a part of the to some extent demoralized Russian soldiers. They also made earnest efforts to de-rail the trains and made other preparations for actual fighting.—The preparations of the Reds were not so systematic.

12. The relations between the leaders and the rank and file. When the white guards were alarmed and mobilized, they wanted to go into action at once. It was difficult for the officers to hold them back. When they received from the staff a command to wait for action, they revolted. Such a lack of discipline could in some instances be useful for the whites. For instance, little groups of whites defended a railroad station south of the only connecting road to the east. Their position was so dangerous that they received a command from Mannerheim to retreat, but did not obey. So they saved the connections to the east. But soon the whites got their staff officers organized and military discipline established. This was important for them because the peasants were not willing to go far from their own localities. They intended only to get the Russian soldiers out and after that wanted to return home. But this was not the intention of the leaders, and the members of the white guards were told that they were soldiers in an army and had to go where they were commanded.

The Reds had to face the same problem. The red guards were voluntary local organizations with elected officers. They were used to discuss-



Results of the Victory of "Democracy."
Drawn by Deni, in Moscow *Pravda*

ing at length whether or not they should attack, to obeying a command or not, as they pleased. After a time this was overcome. When the Red guardists saw that their appointed officer was not capable in practice, they asked for a new officer from the staff. But there were not many such officers to be obtained. Some groups of industrial workers, who had been trained in sport organizations, could supply comrades capable of military leadership. But this process of creating officers while the war was going on was slow, and time did not wait. The necessity for discipline also developed with experience. But this process also was too slow. One little anecdote will illustrate the awakening of this consciousness. Long after the civil war, when one of the red guardists was released from the prison camp of the whites, he told his comrades: "Now I will keep my place in the firing-line." That means that the trouble in fighting was that so many left the firing-line, and now he understood that this was the key to all fighting. The problem of developing men (and women) who are trained to keep their places and uphold their authority is the most vital in all questions of struggle. It is especially necessary when there is a need for a retreat. The men who take up arms are willing to advance, but retreat disheartens them and destroys discipline. It was for this reason that Lenin emphasized the double necessity of discipline during a retreat.

13. The concentration of troops. As told above, the rank and file in a civil war are willing to fight for their homes, but do not fully understand the necessity of fighting elsewhere. But in war, of course, there are places of more and less importance, and forces must be concentrated to hold the important places. This was clear for the white military leaders. And they had made preparations to concentrate the troops where they were needed and to provide them with the necessary supplies. This was not so apparent to the Reds. Of course it was done, but not so systematically as was the case with the whites, and the concentration and distribution of the troops was delayed. This was in many cases the main reason for defeat.

14. The critical moment. The decision to begin is the most vital problem in all action. This should not be hastened, but neither should it be delayed beyond the right moment. On February 25, some members of the whites were demanding immediate action. Others hesitated. They pointed out that there was no artillery to speak of, and the supply of machine-guns was insufficient. Even guns and ammunition were lacking. But Mannerheim decided for action. His reasons were:

"If the sending of troops to the north, aimed at by the marines and the Reds, could be carried out, the rise of the 'white' people, insufficiently armed, would suffer a serious drawback. It

"Good Morning, Mr. President"

By Michael Gold

HE was an old Iowa farmer: he looked like many other old Iowa farmers: slow, gnarled hands, glasses, suspenders, sharp nose, white moustache, blue suspicious eyes, Congress shoes, and a twangy voice always complaining. He was on a train bound for Washington, D. C.

"When do we reach the capital, porter?" he asked as he stared for the fiftieth time at his silver onion watch.

"Tuh-morrer mawnin' at seven, Boss," said the porter.

"Thanks." The Iowan shut his tight mouth tighter; but his heart beat fast.

Seven o'clock in the morning! After all these years! And at ten o'clock he would stand in line at the White House, and shake the president's hand! My lands! My stars and snakes, that's enuf to make an American's heart beat fast!

"My congressman has arranged it all," the old man confided proudly, to another old man in the smoking room. "I'm a-going to shake the president's hand. Yes, sir, and I've been waiting for this moment for fifty years."

Then he told about his father, who had shaken the hand of President Grant, and how it had been the proudest memory of his life. It had made him an outstanding member of the community; it had even gained him an election as town marshal.

"Sence I've been a boy of ten, and heard my father tell about President Grant, I vowed to git to Washington and do the same as he did if it took every cent I had," said the old Iowan. "I tell you, it's the proudest moment of my life. I'm a-going to step up, shake his hand like this, and just say a few words: Good morning, Mr.

might be frustrated entirely. . . . Hesitation was no longer possible." The Russian revolution had convinced Manheimer "that where power has passed into the hands of the revolutionists, no further upheaval was possible. . . . Now the question was: victory or destruction."

So the Finnish civil war started. This is called by the whites "The War of Liberation," because it liberated the exploited classes of Finland for a time from the power of the workers and peasants. The white historians maintain, of course, that it was a liberation from Russia. But the simple fact that the Soviet government had already recognized the full independence of Finland and that the Russian military was withdrawing from Finland, illustrates the falsity of this statement. The peasants in the white guards were surprised when all of their prisoners were Finnish workers and their fellow-peasants and not Russians against whom they were supposed to be fighting. But by that time they were already under the iron discipline of the officers' machine and they had to obey orders.

The industrial south of Finland was organized as a Peoples' Republic and defended by Red guards of workers and small peasants, now organized into a Red army. On January 28 the Red torch in the tower of the Workers' Hall in Helsingfors called the Reds together. So the decision of the Red leadership came some days later than the decision of the whites. The many laxities in preparation have been mentioned above. Other defects and mistakes were in the main as follows:

1. No system of soviets was organized. That means that the great masses of the workers and peasants were not drawn into the state organizations. Already in 1917, representative bodies of workers had been organized in localities. They were a poor substitute for the Soviets, because they were established by only the organized workers (unions, workers' federations, sport organizations, etc.)

The district committees of the Social-Democratic Party and the unions were organized as district centers. The government, called "The Trustees (Commissars) of the People," were organized by the central committees of the party and the unions. A General Council of Workers consisting of representatives of the party, the unions, the Red guards, and the Helsingfors local centers was organized and functioned as a revolutionary parliament. Altho these organizations included the active part of the working people and were really mass organizations, the basis for a revolutionary power was too narrow. The non-partisan masses, which sympathized with the

President, I've voted the straight republican ticket for the past forty years."

"He'll be glad to hear it," said the other old man. "What this country needs is a lot more good republicans. Reckon the trip from Iowa is costing you quite a penny tho, aint it?"

"Worth every cent. Worth every cent a man has got," twanged the Iowan shrilly.

As a matter of fact, the trip was taking every cent he had. He was too old to work, and his farm was not his, it was mortgaged to the hilt. His wife had died a few years ago; she had dropped like an overworked animal in the harness. His two sons had run away from the farm, because of the drudgery, and he never heard from them. He had run a slave farm on which he had been the principal slave. Now he was worked out, and old, and penniless, but glory he would shake the president's hand!

This would make up for everything: for the years of drudgery, ignorance, and isolation; for the miserly years, the mean, lean Yankee years, for the penny-squeezing years that had killed his wife and driven away his sons; and twisted and ruined his body. Yes, it would pay.

(This is the way Yankees think. They despise royalty and the effete European worshippers of King George of England, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Queen Marie of Roumania. But they would all go hungry, naked and cold to shake the president's hand. Yes, sir. Nothing concrete is gained; a man does not become wiser, nobler, or even richer by the act, but it satisfies something in the Yankee soul. The funkey in it, perhaps. Or the romantic, or the damn fool. I can't figure it out. But I know the way to corrupt a staunch labor

leader is to permit him to shake the president's hand. The trick works equally well with the leaders of Negroes, oppressed bankrupt farmers, trust-battered little business men, and the club ladies who politely agitate for the abolition of child labor and such measures. All of them would, and do, surrender the last shred of honor for the privilege of shaking the president's hand. Figure the reason out for yourself; I must confess myself unable to.)

THE train reached Washington. The old Iowa farmer was met by his congressman and taken to the White House line. There he found a thousand other Yankees waiting to shake the president's hand. This amazed him; he had dreamed, on his lonely farm, that he cherished sacred and unique ambition.

After four hours and forty years of waiting, his turn in the line came at last. He was suddenly shoved from behind; he touched a cold, clammy hand; he saw a fixed presidential smile, and a blur of frock-coat. Suddenly he found himself in the corridor, confused among a thousand other confused Yankees. It had all taken a second, this consummation of a life-time of sacred yearning.

"I didn't even get a chance to tell him I'd voted straight republican for forty years," the old Iowan complained feebly, to another old Yankee as they passed out on the lawn, gently but firmly expelled by the fat secret service men.

THAT'S all there is to the story. Except that I ought to add that the old farmer died six months later; nothing much the matter with him, the doctor said, but he seemed to have lost all his interest in life. Nothing more to live for.

Reds and helped them with all their means, did not feel the new power as entirely their own. This was a big mistake.

2. The masses of petty and middle peasants were neglected. The dissatisfied tenant farmers and even independent peasants registered in the Red army and fought bravely in south Finland. Also in the far north. But during the period of reparation the peasants of middle Finland were neglected. They were religious and patriotic and the Reds did not understand how to approach them. So they could be misled by the whites. There were plenty of signs of dissatisfaction with their conditions. The taxes were heavy, also the mortgages. Hunger for land was general. And there were huge areas of land owned by lumber companies which could have been confiscated, for the benefit of the small peasants. There was some understanding of this problem in the Social-Democratic Party but its revolutionary importance was not brot out and not developed into clear slogans, a general feature of the socialist parties, even the most radical, such as the Finnish Social-Democratic Party.

3. Lack of initiative. As told above, the Reds were late in all their preparations and actions. This had its basis in the fact that the Social-Democratic party was not conscious of the inevitability of the revolution and the civil war. It was forced on them. Already in November, 1917, the power in the whole country was in the hands of the Reds. But the party gave it up. At the end of January the party had to face a situation where the power in middle Finland was in the hands of the whites, who had used their time well.

They recognized the necessity of fighting when the Red leaders still hoped the civil war could be avoided and the necessary reforms obtained in a parliamentary way. (The Finnish Social-Democrats had almost half of the legislation in their hands and hoped for a coalition with left-wing peasants, but were unable to establish it.) So the lack of understanding and initiative on the military and political field proved fatal to the Reds.

4. The institution which was in Russia called the Extraordinary Commission (Tcheka) was not organized. There were of course some organs to watch for and fight the whites in Red Finland, but they were not centralized and did not have the proper political leadership. The result was a lack of consistency in their work. In many places they were too lenient towards the whites and in other places some cases of arbitrariness occurred. The revolutionary power must be firm but consistent. This can be obtained only under leadership of responsible, politically trained per-

sons. In Red Finland the whites appeared in establishing fortifications and partisan troops and in this way tied up the Red forces and delayed their sending troops to the north. And in Helsingfors, as they afterwards boasted, they succeeded in organizing conspirative troops and buying arms from the Russian officers and demoralized soldiers. The bourgeois women were especially used in transporting arms and supplies. Thus they abused the chivalry of the Reds towards the fair sex. The intelligence service of the whites was also comparatively well organized. At the beginning of the civil war they controlled a telegraph line running directly from Helsingfors to the "white" headquarters. When this was discovered they used the cable to Reval and sent the message thru Stockholm. Messengers from the white staff in Helsingfors went to the frontiers to the side of the whites, under several pretenses (girls who "wanted to visit their sick mothers," etc.) The naivete and leniency of the Reds were astounding. (Compare this with the alarming stories about the "cruelties" of the Reds.)

5. The main defect was of course the lack of a Communist party. The Social-Democratic Party, which was forced by circumstances to take up the defense of the working class, was not prepared for the attack. The activity of the party during the revolution illustrates this also. The central committee did not function as the leading body in the fight. The party leaders were of course in the government, but they did not hold central committee meetings. And more than that: the central committee was changed, the leading comrades replaced by less capable comrades. There was no party discipline to speak of. The propaganda and agitation work was not systematized. The government depended wholly on the voluntary loyalty of individual comrades and the revolutionary inspiration of the masses. The strong backbone, which was felt in the Russian revolution, was lacking.

As the Finnish revolution as a whole was a costly experience of how a revolution should not be conducted, so it illustrates, in a negative way, how absolutely necessary it is to have a conscious revolutionary, a Communist Party in leadership. The nearly 15,000 murdered in the white terror, the 15,000 starved in the prison-camps of the whites, where 100,000 working men, women and children were tortured, was the price paid for these experiences. Not to speak of the international significance of Finland being white and not Red during the past eight years. The revolutionary workers of other countries ought to learn of this experience.

Women in the Workshop

By HELEN KAPLAN

I HAVE been unemployed for the last ten months. Going to A. C. W. employment office practically every day to ask for a job, I come in contact with thousands of workers.

When we come together we talk of everything under the sun. We joke, we laugh, we praise and we condemn. We get acquainted very fast. We do not wait for any introduction—we just begin to speak when we have anything to say.

A few days ago I came to the office. I asked the usual question of the man who gives out the jobs, and he gave me his usual answer, "nothing doing today." Then I went over to a group of workers who were standing talking. They were trying to put blame on women workers for some of the defects in our industry.

ONE worker said: "We men are going around idle while many of the women are working. In the old country in Poland the women didn't work in the shops. But as soon as they come to this country they get into the shops and factories and soon they will be even getting into the mines."

I told the worker that I would tell him why women work in the shops

today. I pointed out that the conditions under capitalism were responsible for the influx of women into places hitherto occupied by men. The wages of the male worker today is insufficient to support a family, with the result that women have to go to work also. The whole question is rooted in the conditions of the entire working class under capitalism.

Material conditions determine women's activities as well as men's. Capitalism's mode of production has drawn the woman into the industrial field. They immigrate to different countries because they can't find any work in their own countries.

Take, for instance, the pre-war period in Russia. Russia was an industrially undeveloped country. The workers emigrated to countries where they could find work. Among the immigrants there was a great percentage of women.

NOW the question arises, what part are women playing in industry? And what effect do they have on the class struggle?

For centuries women were made to believe that they were inferior to men. When women began to enter industry, the exploiters made good use of this false tradition. With the

development of machinery, thousands of unskilled workers are taking the places of the skilled workers. The bosses do not care. If they can get a woman worker to work for less money they will surely employ her instead of a man. Take, for instance, the machine shop. They are employing girls for the punch-press. They pay them half the wages that they are paying men.

Now, dear brother, shouting that women are no good will get us no place.

THE women are part of the exploited class. We might as well start to do some work among them so they should emancipate themselves from this economic oppression as becoming an inferior sex, and raise the interest among the women. They shall participate in the struggle for the working class as equals to men. In unions, where women are getting less pay for the same work that men are doing we shall help them to put up demands, "equal pay for equal work." Where women are not organized into unions we must see to it that they are organized.

All the capitalist countries are trying to make the workers believe that they have such a thing as democracy

for women in industry. They are trying to say that they are given more protection. This is all camouflage. I know of cases in the shops where I worked that women were taken direct from the shops to the hospital to give birth to children. The capitalists have no provisions for mothers with small infants.

There are families where mothers have no rest after childbirth; they have to go right back to the factory. We have to point out to the women workers that such conditions must be improved. Go to the packing houses and you will see the conditions of the women workers.

THERE is only one country that has raised the level of the women workers, and that is Soviet Russia. They have in Russia special provisions for the mothers in the different industries. The women are given an opportunity to participate in all the activities of the class struggle. The women have shown themselves just as capable as the men in their undertaking. We men and women had better stop our guerrilla warfare, and make a common fight to emancipate ourselves from our common enemy, the capitalist.

The Women on the Farm

By ALFRED KNUTSON.

THE farm women, especially the wives and daughters of the farm workers, tenants, and mortgaged farmers, do more useful labor for less thanks and reward than any other class of workers in this country.

From early in the morning till late at night the farmer's wife is on her feet, preparing the food for the family, taking care of the children, milking the cows, feeding the chickens and turkeys, and not infrequently we find her driving across the field sitting on a wobbling plow and loading hay on a hot summer's day. She rises earlier than anybody else on the farmstead and is the last one to go to bed. She is busy all day long, working patiently without very much thought of what she is going to get for her labor. She and her husband are partners in the disagreeable task of slaving for the bankers and food gamblers—their capitalist exploiters.

If any person on earth has problems facing her it is the woman on the farm. To be sure there are some farm women who get along quite well but these constitute only a small minority. The vast masses of farm women, along with their husbands, sons and daughters, are eking out a meager existence from year to year with the situation on the farm becoming steadily worse. There is no hope for them under the capitalist system.

MODERN conveniences, such as sewer systems, city water, electric lights, steam heat, bath, etc., the poor wife of a struggling farmer knows nothing about. She should, of course, have access to these conveniences in order to lighten her burdens as well as to increase her health, happiness, and general wellbeing. By her labor she is entitled to it all.

Instead she is compelled to live in houses that are small and without any improvements worth mentioning. Water and fuel must be brought into the house from the outside during the cold winter months, the old kerosene lamps must still be used to light the dingy rooms, impure air due to gases emitted by the kitchen and heating stoves must be constantly inhaled, no bath and no decent toilet facilities are available for this tireless working woman.

THERE are no luxuries in the home of the poor farm woman. The stories we read in the capitalist press about "farmers generally" installing "most" of the modern conveniences into their homes are not true and are certainly not borne out by the facts. They should be there, of course, and would be there too if the capitalist system gave way to a workers' system. The poor farm woman has noth-

ing to lose and everything to gain thru the destruction of capitalism. Her problems are bound up with the problems of her sisters working in the factories in the big cities; and together they must solve these problems.

There is very little variety of either food or clothing in the homes of farm women generally. They have to live simply because they cannot afford to buy the things they should have and really need. Eggs, pork, and potatoes make up the principal food and in many of the farm communities throughout the country the farmer's family oftentimes cannot even eat as much as they should of this kind of food, for the reason that these farm products must be sold to buy clothing, to pay the taxes and interest. Debts—debts—debts—staring in the face all the time!

CLOTHING is an important item in the budget of the farmer's wife; but how can she get what she needs of this? One farm woman, testifying before a government commission in Texas, made the statement that she hadn't had a new hat for fourteen years! The women who work in the factories in the big cities make lots of clothing but the women on the land are unable to buy it. Clothing, you know, like everything else, is made for profit and not for use. The capitalist who owns and operates the clothing factory does not think of the needs of the poor women on the farm.

THE farm woman has few opportunities for recreation and her social activities are much restricted. Now and then there is a social gathering in the farm community to break the monotony of endless toil, but such gatherings are poor and infrequent. Also travel, sightseeing, educational facilities are not for her. She must be content to stay on the old farmstead and work. She does not mind working, of course, but she would very much like to get a good deal more out of what she produces, enjoy a modern house, have better food and clothing, and secure greater opportunities of recreation and education. She has fully learned of these modern conveniences thru the important work she performs for society.

SOME day—let us hope the time is not far off—the woman on the farm will wake up and realize that it is the capitalists and their system that make her slave the way she is doing now. She will join hands with the working men and women in the big cities and organize to do away with capitalism which now exploits both. The farmer must take the lead in this work and aid and guide the latter.

Working Women and Lenin

"With sobs and lamentation we lowered our banners."

By N. KAPTELTSEVA

ONE cannot describe in words the great sorrow in the heart of every conscious working woman since the death of Lenin.

Two difficult years which seem as soon as centuries and as short as flashes have gone by since January 21st, 1924. For two years the working class and toiling peasantry have been building up their state without their leader, their guide, without this thinker and organizer of genius. They are building up collectively in place of their party leader.

It is a difficult and stupendous task, but the teachings of our great leader show us the way and light up our path.

THE death of Comrade Lenin has been a great sorrow in the hearts of many millions of our toiling women, and January 21 will be imprinted forever on the memory of every woman thinker and peasant.

How I was thunderstruck at this news. I was no longer able to think. The words reeled in my head: "Lenin is dead."

"And I could not understand them," writes a working woman from the Ukhovskaya factory. It was my husband who told me that Vladimir Ilyich was dead. I stood there with open mouth, wanting to say something, but my tongue would not move and my brain burned as if it were on fire.

"What do you mean, 'Lenin is dead?' Who could replace him?"

"I remember how this went to my heart and how I burst into tears," writes the working woman Epifanova from Teikov in the Ivanovo-Vosnesensk Province.

"A thunderbolt could not have stung me more than this news of Lenin's death," said Anurova.

The first minutes were minutes of fright, terror and panic, but another question immediately faced every working woman—Lenin is dead, but his work lives. The Party he founded is living and the working class and toiling peasantry which Ilyich organized around the Party is still living.

Help the orphaned party to get to work. In such times there is no place for tears—this burst forth from the collective hearts of the workers.

"I immediately realized the importance of this moment and dried my tears, but it was just as if a stone had fallen upon my heart," writes the working woman Somenova in her letter.

THE Moscow men and women workers in the days of the sharp January frosts marched uninterruptedly day and night to bid farewell to their

leader, teacher and friend. They came in hundreds from the provinces.

"I remember how I wanted to look at him, and how I could see nothing for my tears. I wiped them away with my sleeve, but once more they hid from me the face of our leader, teacher, comrade and friend.

"I and all working women to whom Ilyitch is dear must follow his teachings and be Leninists—these are the thoughts that are burning in our brains, writes a working woman from the Urzitzky factory.

And when the walls of the Massandra had hidden the body of Vladimir Ilyitch, when the last salvos had died down, when the banners were lowered to the ground, then the working women poured into the still iron-firm Leninets Party in scores, hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands.

And then two years of persistent work in the ranks of the Party and together with the Party, under Lenin's watchwords—work at restoring industry, at strengthening the alliance of the working class and the peasantry.

FROM the first days after Lenin's death the working women commenced sending their collections, letters, notes and poems to the newspapers and journals.

And not only at that time but even up to the present time they are still sending in material uninterruptedly. In this they bemoan the tragic loss, and allude to the colossal work of Vladimir Ilyitch in forming the Party and organizing the working masses—and they swear they will be true to his teachings.

And it is not only those who have written and who know how to write who are writing these things, but also those who but a few years back have never held a pen in their hands. Both the old and the very young write in their ungrammatical and crooked hand from all parts of the Soviet Union. It is the hands of hundreds and thousands of working women who are writing, but their thoughts are all one.

TOGETHER with the Party we will bring Lenin's work to its conclusion. We will carry forward his teachings, and if not we, then our children, our grand children and great grand children will see the dawn of Socialism throughout the world.

"And not only the working women, but the housewives, also, are entering the Leninist Party and bidding others to do likewise"—that is what the housewife Domanin writes.

Working women, and wives of working men, Lenin suffered persecution, shame, prison and exile for our freedom and now that he is no longer with us let us stand beneath the Red banner of the Leninist Party and help it to finish the work of constructing socialism that Lenin commenced.

Our banner is Lenin and our weapon is Leninism.